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ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.] LONDON, SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1888. 110, STRAND.—No. 337

THIRD EDITION.
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

Letters from Sir Morell Mackenzie.

BERLIN, March 23.—A prominent physician residing at Stettin has received from Sir Morell Mackenzie, the following letter, dated Charlottenburg, March 19th:—"It would be impossible to correct the countless untruths that have been propagated concerning me, still less to reply to all the letters which I receive. As, however, you have been good enough to take up my cause, I must make an exception in your case, and tell you that what you have heard regarding my conduct at the operation of tracheotomy is entirely untrue. I controlled during this operation the pulse of the Crown Prince, and was, I believe, the first of Dr. Bramann's colleagues who congratulated him upon the accomplishment of his task. As the operation was carried out at my own urgent request, it is, I think, self-evident that I cannot have made a remark tending to depreciate its importance. In another letter addressed to a member of a surgical faculty at Stettin, Sir Morell Mackenzie says:—"Without going into details, I am happy to be able to tell you that the Emperor eats with appetite, that he sleeps well, and that his general health is far better than it was two or three weeks ago." The mourning reception by the Empress Victoria will be held in the Kammersaal of the Royal Castle at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Grant of Powers to the Crown Prince.

The Berlin official Gazette publishes the following Imperial rescript:—"Touching the participation of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince in the affairs of Government.—It is my wish that your Imperial and Royal Highness should make yourself acquainted with State affairs by taking an immediate part therein. For this purpose, therefore, I intrust your Imperial and Royal Highness with the consideration and settlement of such Government matters submitted to my decision as I shall refer to your Imperial and Royal Highness; and the requisite signatures may be appended by your Imperial and Royal Highness, acting as my substitute, without a special order from me to this effect in each individual case.—Charlottenburg, March 21, 1888. (Signed), FRIEDRICH. (Countersigned), VON BISMARCK. To his Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince."

Considered in its substance more than its form—which has evidently been chosen with great care—the above rescript (says the Times correspondent) is tantamount to the creation, not of a Regency, but something like a co-Regency. But that the contingency of a real Regency has already been provided for by an unpublished rescript is pretty certain. Meanwhile the evident intention of the present arrangement is merely to relieve the Emperor Frederick from the burden of the less important State affairs, and thus to spare his health and strength as much as possible.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

Letter from the Pope.

BERLIN, March 23.—At ten o'clock this morning the rooms formerly occupied by the late Emperor William, which have been sealed up since the removal of the remains to the cathedral, were opened in the presence of Dr. Freidberg, Minister of Justice, and Counts Stolberg and Perponcher. The North German Gazette this morning publishes the autograph letter from the Pope to the Emperor Frederick, brought to Berlin by Mr. Gaisner. The letter, which is written in Latin, expresses deep sorrow at the death of the Emperor William, from whom his Holiness declares he received not a few and by no means unimportant proofs of friendly sentiments, and was hoping to receive none less important in the future. The Pope congratulates the Emperor Frederick on his accession to the throne of so great and powerful an empire, and trusts that he may meet with the same marks of friendship from his Majesty as he received from the late Emperor. The Pope concludes as follows:—"May the health of your Majesty be restored, and may your Majesty enjoy a long life for the welfare of your subjects, and we hope that God may grant us to join you and your Majesty in indissoluble bonds of love."

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

The Object Gained.

CALCUTTA, March 24.—Intelligence from Lingtu, dated the 21st inst., announces that the Tibetan Fort was captured on that day without a shot being fired. The expedition will advance as far as the Jelapla Pass.

The special correspondent of the Daily News at Pedong on Friday telegraphed:—"It appears that the Tibetan leaders bolted on the 20th, while the garrison of the Lingtu Fort fled early yesterday. The Lingtu Fort is really a stone wall, 250 yards long, completely blocking the road. We intend to destroy it forthwith. The troops had trying work, the snow lying five and six feet deep on Lingtu. The object of the expedition is practically gained. The Viceroy announced in the Council at Calcutta yesterday that the troops had taken possession of Fort Lingtu without opposition."

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, March 23.—An anti-Boulangist meeting was held this evening at the Salle Favie, more than 2,500 persons being present. M. Joffrin, who addressed the meeting, condemned what he described as "the rule of the sword" while Count de Neuville spoke in favour of General Boulanger. Finally, in reply to the demand of the meeting, a resolution condemning General Boulanger was adopted, and a telegram was despatched to M. Fyot, approving his candidacy for the representation of Marseilles. The proceedings were of a very disorderly character, the speakers being frequently interrupted by cries of "Down with Boulanger." Beyond this, however, no noteworthy incident occurred. A force of police were stationed outside the building to preserve order when the meeting terminated.

MARCH 24.—The council of inquiry on General Boulanger will meet on the morning of the 26th inst. The General will call witnesses, and attempt to exonerate himself from all blame. Notwithstanding the present aspect of the affair, the

journals *La Lanterne* and *l'Intransigeant* continue the campaign for the election of General Boulanger for Marseilles, and protest against the composition of the council of inquiry, the members of which they declare are either the enemies or the political opponents of the General.

THE FLOODS IN HUNGARY.

PESTH, March 23.—Most distressing reports continue to be received of the floods in the Theiss Valley. Mr. Baross, Minister of Public Works, has gone to visit the places where the danger is greatest, and to personally superintend the measures being taken to prevent the spread of the inundations. Yesterday the water at several points burst the dykes, whereby the towns of Csaba and Bekes escaped destruction, but enormous tracts of cultivated land were laid waste. Over 60,000 acres are now submerged, and for miles the eye meets nothing but water. Railway communication is almost entirely interrupted. The bravery and humanity displayed by the soldiers in the work of rescue meet with general praise.

LORD DUFFERIN.

CALCUTTA, March 24.—Lord and Lady Dufferin attended a large meeting at the town hall last night, at which the addresses voted on the previous day were presented. The viceroy, in reply, generally defended the policy pursued by him during his term of office. Lady Dufferin also spoke on the subject of the Dufferin Fund. The proceedings were of a very correct character.

THE FIRE AT AN OPTIC THEATRE.

ORONTO, March 22.—The remains of the victims of the disaster at the Baquet Theatre to-day exposed for identification at the cemetery, the number of bodies amounting to sixty-six. Besides these, there are fifty-three bays of unrecognisable human remains. The identification was accompanied by many heartrending scenes. In some cases whole families perished together. Several works of charity have been organised for the benefit of the families of the poorer victims. The Chamber of Deputies on assembling to-day resolved to despatch a message of condolence to the municipality of Oporto, owing to the great loss of life at the theatre, and immediately adjourned as a mark of respect for the victims.

MOBBS'S ESTATE.

Charge of Conspiracy to Defraud.

Mr. Edward James Ward, solicitor, Mr. Charles Henry Herbert, solicitor, Mr. Charles Hetherington, solicitor, and John Mobbs, of Southgate-road, appeared at Bow-street Police Court on Friday, to answer adjourned summonses, charging them with conspiring together to obtain £50 by means of false and fraudulent pretences, of Mr. Joseph William Clark, estate agent, of High Holborn.—Prosecutor deposed that in September last the defendant, Ward, called on him and asked if he would advance temporarily £50 on the security of a house at Hoxton whilst Mr. Hetherington was arranging with a client of his for a permanent mortgage. He produced a letter from Mr. Hetherington to the effect that his client, Miss Birch, had instructed him to complete the mortgage. Witness agreed to advance the £50. Herbert was represented as lessee of the premises, 20, Dorchester-street, Hoxton, and Mobbs the freeholder. Witness had interviews with the defendants. The money was to be repaid in a month, and if not at the end of that period witness would be entitled to call for a formal mortgage. The money was not paid, and he asked for the formal mortgage. He could not get it done. Eventually it was suggested that he should advance a further sum of £50, and take an assignment of the lease. He agreed, and obtained an attornment to collect the rents. After receiving the rents for two weeks he received a notice from one of the tenants to pay the rents to the receiver only. He took it to Mr. Ward's office. Mr. Ward was not there, but Mr. Mobbs was, and on asking him what the notice meant, he, without offering an explanation, threatened to kick him downstairs. Until he received the notice he had no idea that proceedings were going on. Since the last remark of Mr. Herbert, stating that he was prepared to exercise the option reserved, and at once re-purchase the house. That was the first time such an offer had been made.—Mr. Vaughan asked upon what evidence the prosecution relied as against Mobbs.—Mr. Avery said that he was going to prove that in June, 1887, he was an undischarged bankrupt, and had no power to grant a lease, and it was alleged that he was assisting the others in obtaining money upon a lease which he knew to be worthless.—Mr. Vaughan: As the evidence at present stands I see no case against Mobbs. He dismissed the summonses.—Replying to Mr. Moyes, Mr. Vaughan said that Mr. Ward's character was in no way impugned.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

GLAMORGANSHIRE (GOWER DIVISION).—Mr. J. T. D. Llewellyn (C.) and Mr. D. Randall (G.) have been nominated for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Yeo (G.). There is much ill-feeling among the Gladstonian party, on account of the rejection of Sir H. Davey by the labour party. The poll takes place on Tuesday next. A meeting of the Liberal Association was held on Wednesday, at which it was decided to sink all local differences, and to co-operate in supporting the Nationalist candidate.

SUICIDE OF A SEXTON.

The West Kent coroner received information on Friday night of the suicide of a man at North Cray, who had cut his throat with a razor. The deceased was formerly sexton at Dartford, but, having been convicted by the magistrates for kidnapping a girl who had visited the cemetery, he was dismissed from his employment. He had been unable to obtain work since, and, according to a letter found upon him, this was his reason for his taking his life.

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

National Debt Conversion Bill.

This bill was read a second time, and also passed through its remaining stages.

Foreign Meat.

LORD LAMINGTON asked the Government whether they would not introduce some measure to prevent the fraudulent practice of selling foreign imported meat as home produce, the practice inflicting serious injury on the agricultural interest and on all producers and consumers in the United Kingdom.—Lord TAUNTON said the only way to stop this kind of fraud was, as in France, to visit offenders with fine and imprisonment.—Lord OSWALD, in reply, said he could see no reason why persons who asked for English meat should not get it. He thought the law was ample to deal with any case of fraud in the sale of foreign meat as English. The Government could not undertake any special legislation on the subject.

The Levying of Tithes.

The Marquis of SALISBURY called attention to the levying of tithes, and presented a bill on the subject. He explained that in the present bill they would leave the case of the owner who occupied his own land just where he was. As to the remedy where the occupier was not the owner, a distraint was to be forbidden, and in place of that the county court would issue an injunction to the former, warning him to pay his tithe out of the first money that came into his hands from his farm.—After some discussion, the bill was read a first time.—Their lordships adjourned at 6.40.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Adulterated Lard.

In reply to Dr. Clark, Sir M. Hicks-Baugh said that cotton-seed oil was extensively used in the manufacture of lard in America, and there was a large importation of lard into this country from the United States. He could not give any interpretation of the law upon the matter, but should certainly think that the sale of adulterated lard would bring the seller within the provisions of the Adulteration Acts.

The Hangman's Entertainment.

MR. MATTHEWS informed Sir Edward Lechmere that he had seen a report in a local paper stating that James Berry, the executioner employed to hang two men at Hereford on the 20th of March last, had been "feted" at a smoking concert at one of the hotels in Hereford on the evening preceding the execution. Berry himself being a performer. The executioner was appointed by the sheriff, and neither the prison commissioners nor the Home Secretary had any control over him. In 1855 it was intimated that it was desirable that the executioner should sleep and reside in the prison; and he (Mr. Matthews) would consider whether he could prevent a repetition of such proceedings.

Perpetual Pensions.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. BRADLAUGH called attention to the report of the Select Committee on perpetual pensions, and moved that steps should be forthwith taken to give effect to the report of the Committee, and that, considering the large and increasing annual charge upon the country for general pensions and non-effective services, it was desirable to adopt measures for the thorough revision of the entire pension system.—MR. H. SMITH admitted that this was not a party question; the Government did not complain of any efforts of this sort to lighten the public expenditure, and the justification for pensions only consisted in the public advantage they conferred. It was not his duty to defend pensions, but many persons got them for distinguished services to the country. All ordinary pensions for civil servants were justified, because they induced good men to enter the service of the State, knowing that they would be provided for; and while desiring to effect economies, he would stop short at a system which would deprive the public service of its best material, and which would sacrifice efficiency for temporary economy. He was not unwilling that the House should again consider the system, so he would accept the motion with the words inserted in it "with due regard to just claims and economy in public expenditure." Mr. GLADSTONE was glad that the Government had taken a prudent course in accepting the substance of the motion. He thought the modification was in the nature of an improvement. The subject was a larger one than the House was aware of, and some branches of it might need separate treatment. He would be glad to appear before a Committee to render an account of every sixpence he had granted in the way of pensions.—MR. BRADLAUGH then altered his motion so as to read that steps should be taken forthwith to determine hereditary pensions, and economy in public expenditure, and considering the large and increasing annual expenditure upon the country for general pensions and non-effective services, it was desirable to adopt measures for the thorough revision of the entire pension system.—After some remarks from Sir M. W. RIDLEY and Mr. J. S. GATHORNE HARDY, the motion was agreed to.

London Bills.

MR. S. WORTLEY introduced a bill for facilitating the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works.—MR. W. H. SMITH moved the second reading of the Westminster Abbey Bill, the object of which was the restoration of the abbey as it was formerly. It was essential for the preservation of the abbey, and no architectural change was intended to be made.—After some discussion, the second reading was agreed to.—The House was counted out at half past seven.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF AN M.P. IN THE HOUSE.

Colonel Maclure, member for the Stretford Division of South-East Lancashire, was suddenly seized with a fainting fit on Friday afternoon at the House of Commons. The hon. member was walking from the smoking-room in the direction of the dining-room, when he was seen to stagger. Assistance was rendered and he was conveyed to the library, where two medical men attended him. He was afterwards driven home, and was subsequently reported to be much better.

The Princess of Wales, Princess Louise of Wales, and Prince George of Wales, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark and suite witnessed the performance of "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Savoy Theatre on Thursday evening.

THE TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

Disgraceful Revelations.

BENJAMIN HART, 24, who resided at Drayton Gardens, Brompton, was charged on a warrant at Westminster Police Court on Friday, for disobedience of summons before Mr. Partidge, with violently assaulting Mrs. Amelia Bartlett, of 5, Oakfield-street, South Kensington. Mr. H. Sydney, solicitor, who appeared for the prosecution, said that Mrs. Bartlett was told by one of her lodgers, styling herself Florence Lonsdale, that two young women were locked up in Millbank Prison for non-payment of fines of 10s. each. Complainant, from philanthropic motives, thought she would get the girls out of prison, and paid their fines.—The Defendant: She is a brothel-keeper, and was looking for lodgers.—MR. SYDNEY: Mrs. Bartlett drove away from Millbank Prison in a cab with Lonsdale and the girls released from custody, and in a cab with a very short distance from the defendant met them in a cab coming from the opposite direction, and hailed them to stop, which they did. He told Mrs. Bartlett that the two girls were his lodgers, and she said she had paid a sovereign for them. Prisoner suggested that they should have a drink, and said he would give Mrs. Bartlett the sovereign. The party adjourned to a public-house, and there Hart gave Bartlett half a sovereign, but subsequently got it back under pretence that he would give her what she was out of pocket. He abused her, said she was a slut, and she in retaliation told him that she would put him where his wife was, the allusion being to a sentence of five years' penal servitude now being served by Mrs. Hart for procuring young girls for an old gentleman—against whom the police had a warrant which has never been executed, in Markham-square, Chelsea.—Prisoner: That is nothing to do with it.—MR. SYDNEY: No; only you managed to shift all the responsibility upon your wife.—MR. PARTIDGE remarked that it was a matter of course that the prisoner should be struck by the prosecutrix, blackening her right eye and making her nose bleed. After a summons was taken out, a woman called "Dolly" Gant, living with the prisoner, called on the prosecutrix and threatened her with more violence if she gave evidence.—Prosecutrix, a middle-aged woman, gave evidence in support of her solicitor's statement, and in answer to the prisoner, she said that she did not know the names of the girls for whom she paid the fines. She was taking them home in a cab when the prisoner claimed them as her lodgers. She told him before he struck her that if he did not pay her she would "make it warm for him."—A flashily-dressed young woman, who said her name was Florence Lonsdale, and that she was the complainant's lodger, corroborated her evidence as to the assault, and detailed the circumstances which induced Mrs. Bartlett to go to the police to get the girls released. She said that she had been anything of a thought, if the prisoner had paid her lodgers' fines for getting in trouble at the West-end, and had left them in Millbank for two nights.—Cross-examined by the prisoner, she said that the woman called "Dolly" Gant had made overtures on his behalf to Mrs. Bartlett as to "squaring" the case. It might have been urged as a reason that they were both brothel-keepers; but if Mrs. Bartlett was asked to be so foolish as "to show the game up," she (witness) did not hear it. She did not know Mrs. Bartlett only wanted the sovereign she paid and all solicitor's expenses; but witness heard prosecutrix say if he (prisoner) came and apologised himself she might talk to him.—MR. PARTIDGE remanded the prisoner for a week, requiring two bail in £30 each, with notice to the police.

A MERCHANT'S ESCAPE IN THE WEST-END.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Friday, a young Frenchwoman, giving the name of Germaine Janier, was charged with being concerned in stealing at a house in Great Windmill-street, a gold watch and chain, a sovereign purse, and £2 gold, belonging to Patrick Joseph O'Brien, merchant, of Matcham's Hotel, Strand.—MR. O'BRIEN deposed that about half past eleven o'clock on Thursday night he was in the pit of the Empire Theatre, where he met the prisoner and another young woman. He accompanied them to a house in Great Windmill-street, and into a sitting-room which communicated with a bedroom. He placed his gold watch and chain, with a sovereign purse attached, under his pillow, as he intended to go to bed. One of the girls, he noticed some wine, and he and they remained in the sitting-room drinking for some time. About a quarter to one o'clock he again went into the bedroom, and at once missed his property. He accused the girls of stealing it, but they both denied the accusation. He said he would not let them go until it was accounted for, when one of them rushed downstairs and escaped. He, however, continued to detain the prisoner, and shouted for the police. A constable arrived, and went in search of the other prisoner, who had run into an upstairs room and locked herself in. A man, while, went to lodge a complaint at the station, and on his return found that a constable had picked up his watch, chain, and empty purse from the pavement. He paid £30 in all for those articles.—Cross-examined, he said it was the women who induced him to go to Great Windmill-street. He went with the two because they were both together. Personally he should have preferred one for the wine as well. The prisoner never left the house.—The evidence of the police was to the effect that as Constable Gush, 121 C, was walking homewards along Great Windmill-street, he kicked against the watch, which was lying on the pavement broken to pieces. He then noticed the purse, and on another constable coming up with a light the chain was also found. They appeared to have been thrown from an upper window, as they were immediately opposite the house in question, and the constable, who was looking for the prisoner, heard something fall meanwhile.—The prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was committed for trial.

SERIOUS OMNIBUS COLLISION IN HOLBORN.

At about ten o'clock on Thursday night two omnibuses, which were proceeding along Holborn, came into collision, owing to one of the horses slipping up on the road. Two men named Young and West were thrown from the box-seat of one of the vehicles and sustained serious injuries, Young having a leg broken, and West both his arms broken and his nose smashed. Other passengers were bruised or cut by broken glass. The omnibus, which was thrown against the other vehicle by the falling of the horse, was much damaged.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

Important Evidence.

The select committee of the House of Lords having the sweating system under inquiry met on Friday, Lord Dunraven presiding.—MR. MAURICE STOPPARD, secretary of the Jewish board of guardians, was examined. That board, witness said, was established for the relief of poor Jews resident in London. It granted loans of £1 to £25, free of interest. The sweating system consisted in contractors taking work in large quantities from merchants, it being again let out to sub-contractors, who employed the men. It prevailed in the tailoring trade principally. In that trade he thought the number of foreigners was about stationary. He did not know of cases of foreigners coming to England under engagements to employers. In 1887 there were 3,313 applicants for relief, of whom 457 were natives, 3,348 were foreigners who had been in England more than seven years, and 1,514 less than seven years.

What the Evils Arise From.

A good many of the evils of the sweating system arose from working in small rooms. One man told him he was married and had a wife and three children, and could earn 6s. a day. The hours were from eight to twelve, with an hour for dinner only. The master supplied them with coffee in the morning for breakfast and tea in the afternoon; but that was supplied in order that they should not lose the half hour. Another man said he could earn 7s. to 8s. per day, but that was the people who, when out of work, applied for assistance. In the latter case, there were five men and five girls at work in one room, and the sanitary arrangements were very bad indeed. He would willingly work less hours for less pay. Girls of 16 to 17 years old could earn 4s. a day as button-hole makers, and seldom applied for relief. A woman who acted as finisher could do a dozen coats a day at home at 2d. each. He did not agree with Dr. Herman Adler or Mr. Burnett among report that immorality was the consequence of their being Jewish women in consequence of their being unable to get work. If it had, he should have heard of it. He believed Mr. Burnett's report was fair; but the cases he had mentioned of men being able to earn only 5s. 6d. per week were isolated.

Abuse of the Law of Contract.

MR. CHARLES BOOTH stated that, in connection with the Statistical Society, of which he was a fellow, he was engaged on an inquiry into the occupations and conditions of the people at the East-end, but he would not be able to complete that inquiry for six months, and he had not yet arrived at a definite idea on the subject of what was called "sweating." He regarded it as a picturesque description of the abuse of the law of contract. The tendency now was for population to flow into London and for trade to flow into the country. There was work done in large factories, but in London where it was more bespoken work, it was done in small workshops. He had heard of a woman who made coats at 7d. each, and could make four a day. She did not make the button-holes. He could not say that the labour was paid less than it was worth.

FATAL BOXING BOUT.

MR. A. BRANTON HICKS, the deputy-coroner for Southwark, held an inquiry at Guy's Hospital on Friday touching the death of Daniel Shean, aged 17, lately residing at 75, Adam-street, Rotherhithe.—Margaret Shean, the mother, said the deceased was a shorthand writer, employed in a solicitor's office. On Sunday, the 11th inst., she found her son lying ill at a friend's house in Cherry Garden-street, Bermondsey. She took him home, and he told her that he and a young man named Burke had been practising boxing, and that in "ducking" to avoid a blow their heads met, and he was hurt just behind the ear. He further said that Burke was not to blame. He was taken to the hospital and died on Sunday.—Harriet Munster said she saw Shean and Tom Burke boxing with gloves on in a back garden. She saw them duck and hit their heads together. Shean seemed hurt and was carried indoors. Neither of them appeared to be hurt, but their temper.—Thomas Burke, a telegraph messenger, said he was practising boxing with Shean. They fought fairly, and the result was an accident.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE "KING OF THE FORGERS."

The trial of Ralph Cooper, 45, described as a merchant, but who was spoken of as "the King of Forgers," was resumed at the Central Criminal Court on Friday, before Mr. Justice Hawkins. The prisoner was charged with forging a cheque in the name of Messrs. Goodall and Sons, playing-card makers, for £3,570.—It was alleged that in August last the prisoner engaged a clerk at a salary of 41 per week. Prisoner was then staying at 23, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, and during his interview with the clerk he lay on a bed with his face to the wall, and appeared to be very ill. The clerk was sent to the Bloomsbury branch of the London and Westminster Bank with the cheque, and the signature on the cheque was a good imitation of the signature one. The cheque was paid without question. Prisoner was out when the young man Lorrimer returned with the money, but he came in a minute or two after. The clerk gave him the money, and the prisoner then said he was too ill to attend to business, and was going to Leamington, but that he would write to the clerk again upon the matter of his engagement. The prisoner then gave him 41s. The accused almost immediately afterwards went to America, but returned in a short time. It was proved that the prisoner had carried on a business in Holborn until shortly before the forgery was a stationer, and that he had been in the habit of dealing with Messrs. Goodall and Sons, and had had their cheques. The manager happened to mention the forgery to a tradesman, who carried on business near to the prisoner in Holborn, and that gentleman was able to give information which led to his arrest and extradition from Fontainebleau, near Paris.—The hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE ALDERSHOT MURDER.

The execution of Clarke, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his step-daughter at Aldershot, will take place at Winchester at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, Berry being the executioner. The condemned man since receiving sentence has exhibited great contrition for his crime, which the judge (Mr. Justice Field) described as the worst he ever tried. The prisoner, who had cohabited with his step-daughter, was jealous of another person, and almost cut the poor girl's head off with a razor.

requisites, it being one of the sights in London. To ex-
merchants an unusual advantage is offered, viz., that
space, all goods are packed on the premises by expert
packers.—MAPLE and CO., Tottenham Court Road, and
Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

The day's sport concluded with the Doddington

Charles Carr, the giant sculler, was married Newcastle on Monday last.

OLD IZAAK.

Widington fishing stations on the Lea at single journa

to **BUCKLAND JUNIOR.**

More cures for egg-eating hens! "E."

known to me, and I am sure that those they have no mind to. When they fare, resident in the East I witnessed many

THE ACTOR.

By the way, among those who came to see M.

cock-police, a threat which merely produc

The *Edo* draws attention to the fact that the main Radical weekly paper in the last issue of the month had published the German doctors Prince had been conspiring to murder the Crown Prince and prevent his ascending the throne after Emperor William's death. A more villainous and entirely baseless lie was never published in any English newspaper to stimulate its circulation. It is a great pity that we had no means of punishing this about-face of the *Edo*. The pillars of the paper must be all too severe for the authors of this vile calumny on the great statesman and some of the greatest doctors of the present age.

“Civil Service Gazette.”—Made simply with boiling milk. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, labelled
Errs & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.”—*Albion*
and Eggs's Afternoon Chocolate Essence.—(Advt.)

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From *Measurings*.)
Messrs. Sullivan and Mitchell, the pugilists, may congratulate themselves upon having made a maximum of noise in the world at a minimum of expenditure. It was hardly worth while to go to France to fight such a battle as they fought. It is said that the rain was against them. Why did they not fight in their umbrellas, then? Even in that case, they could hardly have done one another less damage.

Mr. Blunt asserts that the Government must have gone out forthwith had he been returned to Parliament for Deptford. Mr. Blunt is too modest. Why does he not say at once that if he had entered the House everybody would have gone out?

Sir Horace Davey has withdrawn his candidature for the Gower Division because he was obliged to. This is Sir Horace Davey's third unsuccessful attempt. The future Lord Chancellor is getting the sack by instalments.

Mr. Parnell denies that the Nationalist party are ready for another change of front. We quite believe Mr. Parnell. The falling off in American subscriptions was bound to revive that old difficulty of the washerwoman.

Rather an Irish sort of conversion, the one propounded by Mr. Goschen. In other words, while the funds are converted it is the interest that is saved.

(From *Punch*.)
NUNNERY ARTISAN.
(For Various Sufferers.)
There was an old woman,
And what do you think,
She lived upon nothing
But victuals and drink.
Victuals and drink
Were the chief of her diet,
And so she had got—
When she had to be quiet.

Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man,
Pat it and bake it as fast as you can;
Bake it and serve it to some one, not me,
For I'm not allowed to take any pastee.

Jack and Jill
Fell rather ill.
Until they drank hot water.
It was Jack good
Before his food,
But Jill took tumbler after.

—MERRY ANDREW.
THE TWO "SHORT-SENTENCE" JUDGES.—Mr. Justice Mathew says to Mr. Justice Day: "Mr. Justice D.: Quite agree.—Mr. Justice M.: Can't stay.—Mr. Justice D.: Door, Mat.—Mr. Justice M.: Good, Day.—[Exit.]

THINGS ONE WOULD RATHER HAVE LEFT UN-
SAID.—Lady of the House (archly): My husband's not at home, Mr. Goodenough. He's gone to call on some pretty woman of his acquaintance.—
Caller: Ah, I've given that up long ago!

(From *Judy*.)
TECHNICAL DISTINCTIONS.—"What is the cause of the air falling off, sir? Well, if it comes out on the top, it's sorer; if it comes out in the front, it's silliness; and if it comes out at the sides, it's hold age. Now, which might be your case, sir?"

OVERHEARD AT THE BOAT RACE.—Swell (anxious to enter into conversation): Weather, deuced cold, haw! May I ask if you never wear a warmer jacket, haw?—She (sweetly): No, I never was.—Swell: Haw!

[She left him pondering.]

Sunday-school teachers in Pennsylvania punish their naughty little boy pupils by making them sit with girls. Later on in life—but there, what's the use of doddling into poetic and idle speculation?

"What a smart, pleasant gentleman Mr. Filcher is; and don't he play a good game of billiards!" said a callow youth to Trottemout, as they sat together watching Filcher handling the cue. "Quite right, sonny!" replied Trottemout, blandly; "you have to mind your pockets when he is on the spot."

(From *Fun*.)
Wonderful! Wonderful!!! Wonderful!!! Artificial mutton chops are now articles of commerce in the States. Carefully trimmed pieces of some mysterious compound are fixed with a sort of cement to old chop bones. The dainties, when served up piping hot, are said to be infinitely superior to morsels of English Southdown mutton.

"Now MIGHT I DO IT, PAT."—This is the motto for the sensible farmers of East Kent, who are establishing butter factories as a means of meeting the prevailing agricultural depression. As one good churn deserves another, let us hope that these "best fresh" fields and pastures new will get rid of the depression by degrees, and will show a big margin (I) of profit for their enterprising owners, who, however, must beware of bad debts and slippery customers.

A STORM BREWING.—Elderly Bridegroom: Never read such trash in my life. Couldn't have believed that Bartles would have made such a failure with his first speech in the board-room.—Youthful Bride: Ah! you should have lady members in your fusty old vestry, Jonas. Say what you like, women can speak far more cleverly than men.—E. B.: Quite right, my dear. I've heard and seen you bully your lady's-maid when you have had at least fifteen pins in your mouth. No living man could accomplish such a feat as that.

(From *Punchy Folks*.)
ANOTHER VICTIM.
"The March winds do blow,
There's hail, rain, and snow,
And thermometers say it is freezing.
Will the spring never come?"
Here the poet grew dumb,
And devoted his talents to sneezing.

VERY TAKING.—The latest fashionable novelty in New York is to have a photograph taken by a flash of light placed on one's watch-chain, locket, or breast-pin. This is rather a questionable advantage. Surely fashionable society will not like being under the imputation of wearing "flash" jewellery!

IS IT MEAT?—Jones (who has been invited to dinner by an innumerable friend): I say, Sharpe, old fellow, I've enjoyed the turkey awfully; but isn't it rather extravagant? A chop would have satisfied me.—Sharpe (the innumerable): Well, Jones, old boy, you see, the fact is, I couldn't afford to give you chops.—Jones: Couldn't afford!—Sharpe: No. Butcher's cut off the supplies; poultry is the only food I can get trust. Ahem!—trussed. D'y see?

(From *Ally Sloper*.)
"Well, sir, I acknowledge our fellows were perhaps a little rough," said an election agent, apologetically, "but you see, they were so filled with ardour—" "Oh! ardour you call it about here, do you? In my part it is known as whisky," observed the candidate.

"Look here, Mr. Confectioner, next time you want to make your cake weigh heavy, put the stones separately in the scale, will you, and not into the cake?" ejaculated a customer, with his jaw in his hand.

"What are these put here for, my dear?" exclaimed Mr. Stingsman, coming across a heap of soiled collars in his drawer. "I've put them there out of the way," said Mrs. S. "They are too dirty to wear, but they're not dirty enough to send to the wash."

"Yes, your character is all right; and now about wages," said a licensed victualler, about to engage a barman. "How much do you want?" "Well, sir, it depends on the kind of till you've got fixed," replied the barman. "If it's the patent detector till, I shall want a pound a week, but if it's the ordinary kind, I'll come for twelve bob."

RHEUMATISM cured by COLMAN'S Concentrated MUSTARD OIL. Sold by all Grocers and Chemists, at 1s. per bottle.—(Adv.)

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From *St. Stephen's Review*.)

It is now definitely settled that the silver fête in commemoration of the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales is to take place at South Kensington, in the old Exhibition grounds, on the 11th of July and the three following days. The committee will rely upon outdoor amusements as the chief attraction of the fête. There will be a scene of revels which will include maypole dances, lawn tennis tournaments, and a variety of shows. Inside there will be a grand costume bazaar, and members of the theatrical profession are planning a surprise to be called "The Eldorado." The arrangements for the fête will be pushed forward next month, after the Court has gone out of mourning for the Emperor.

The complete dishing of Mr. Parnell in his Arrears Bill is magnificent. Where, asks the House of Commons, is the logic of destroying an landlord's claim on a defaulting tenant, if you do not at the same time destroy the claims of every other existing creditor? This, of course, the Parnellites cannot see. They are in a cleft stick, and it has squeezed them into impalpable nothingness.

Mr. Goschen has made up his mind to place a tax on foreign securities. This is a step in the right direction, and as the right hon. gentleman hopes to make £1,500,000 out of the tax, it will enable him to deal with the income-tax, in spite of the clause in the Local Government Bill which makes a demand on it.

(From *Life*.)
Her Majesty will have quite a family circle around her at the Villa Palmieri. Princess Beatrice, her husband and children, of course go with her, and in a few days' time the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with their eldest son, will go from Malta to spend Easter with the Queen. It is possible, also, that the heir to the throne may run over for a few days during the holidays.

The gaieties connected with the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales would, of course, have been much more extensive if the death of the German Emperor had not intervened, and if the death of bad news from San Remo had not for some time before acted as a check upon arrangements. As a matter of fact, however, society had hardly begun to entertain, and when the Court goes out of mourning, on April 7th, there will still remain, unless any other blow should fall, a fair prospect of a brilliant season. The Queen, at any rate, has done her best by announcing two drawing-rooms for May. A great deal has been said as to the expense of which paterfamilias will be put for new dresses for the next drawing-room. But it seems to be forgotten that the dresses always appear in the papers, and that consequently the dresses prepared for the function, which had to be postponed in consequence of the German Emperor's death, will, in the main, be serviceable for the next occasion of the kind.

(From *the World*.)
The Villa Palmieri, where the Queen is to reside during her stay at Florence, has been described by one able to speak with authority on the subject, as "the fairest spot on the Tuscan mount." The villa stands on the Bologna road, about two miles from the Port San Gallo, within a short distance of Fiesole. It belonged for many centuries to the Palmieri family, who were of great note in Florence, and it originally bore the name of Schifanoia; but it subsequently became the property of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and was sold to the late Lord Crawford, who expended at least £12,000 on improvements and additions, and it is now the residence of his widow, who has placed it at the disposal of her Majesty.

It is generally believed that the Villa Palmieri was the scene of Boccaccio's tales during the pestilence of 1348, although this honour is also claimed for the neighbouring villa at San Domenico di Fiesole, which was long the residence of Walter Savage Landor. The descriptions in the *Decamerone* plainly resemble both the house and grounds of the Palmieri. The road which leads to it has for centuries been known as the Via Boccaccio, and the water-mills mentioned in the *Decamerone* are close at hand and still at work, and below is the famous Val delle Belle Donne. The villa was the constant resort of the great artists of the sixteenth century, and within the grounds is a private chapel which is undoubtedly the original of the one represented in Raphael's celebrated Spasmodic, in the Brera Gallery at Milan. Altogether the Queen may be congratulated on her good fortune in obtaining the loan of a residence so delightful and so interesting.

The residents of Windsor intend to signalise the occasion of Prince Christian Victor's coming of age next month with unusual festivities, and the presentation of an address and testimonial to Princess Christian, whose many social and philanthropic efforts for the welfare of the Royal borough are warmly appreciated. A sum of £500 has already been subscribed towards an appropriate present, which will be publicly received by her Royal highness at the Windsor town hall on the afternoon of April 14th.

(From *Truth*.)
It is probable that a marriage will take place between the Princess Victoria of Prussia, second daughter of the German Emperor and Empress, and the Hereditary Prince of Anhalt-Dessau. The princess was born in April, 1866, and the prince is nearly ten years her senior.

Unless the Emperor of Russia has lost his reason, it is impossible to believe the report which is current at Vienna that the Czarowitch is to marry a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, the sole reason for the match being that the Princess belongs to the Orthodox Greek Church. Considering the incalculable benefits which Russia has derived from the family alliance with the Hohenzollerns, it seems inconceivable that such a fatuity as a match with Montenegro can be in contemplation. The fact is, that the idea of the Czarowitch being married to anybody is so preposterous as he is so weak, both mentally and physically, that in less exalted circles he would be regarded as being within measurable distance of congenital idiocy.

A great deal of nonsense has been published about the fees which Sir Morell Mackenzie has received for his attendance on the Emperor Frederick, and it has been stated that hitherto the amounts have not been so large as they might have been, in consequence of the comparative poverty of the patient during his father's lifetime. As a matter of fact, the whole of the expenses of every kind in connection with the illness was defrayed by the Emperor William down to the day of his death, and he gave carte blanche to the officials who were responsible for his private purse to comply with all the Crown Prince's requisitions. Since Sir Morell Mackenzie went to San Remo at the end of January a fixed weekly sum has been paid to him.

The Rutland settled estates have been very heavily encumbered since the reign of that popular duke whose jovial viceroyalty was long remembered in Dublin, and the accumulations during the minority of the father of the present duke (of whom Mr. Pitt was a guardian) were not applied to reducing the permanent debt, the amount of which has increased during his life. I hear that the net income is considerably less than half the nominal rent-roll. It is probable that the new duke will find it necessary to sell the Cheveley estate, which includes a considerable portion of Newmarket Heath, and the Belvoir pack of foxhounds will be considerably reduced, if indeed he does not give up the hereditary hunt altogether.

At a meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society this week, Mr. J. G. Symonds read a short communication on the non-existence of thunder-bolts, showing that the specimens hitherto obtained were of a terrestrial and not of a celestial nature.

MOTHERS AND NURSES.—The best, safest, and most effective remedy for Painful Teething in Infants, and for all the ailments which arise from teething, is a simple and pleasant preparation of the teeth. Its taste is highly agreeable, and it soothes the inflamed and sore gums, and cures the most obstinate colic and diarrhoea. All Chemists keep it. Price 1s. 6d. per bottle. Bland and Sons, London.—(Adv.)

THE MURDER BY BURGLARS.

Double Execution at Hereford.

The execution of Alfred Scandrett and James Jones for the murder of Mr. Philip Ballard, took place on Tuesday within the precincts of Hereford Prison. Berry, who arrived at Hereford the previous day, and tested the apparatus, was the executioner. The scaffold was erected under a shed on the north-western side of the prison buildings, the drop being the same which was first used in the gall two years ago. At about five minutes to eight Berry proceeded to the cell occupied by Jones, quickly pinioned him, and then proceeded to Scandrett's cell, where he performed a like operation. The gall chaplain, the Rev. G. L. Spencer, had been with the men for some time previous. The men were then brought out and placed between warders, by whom they were conducted to the scaffold yard, the chaplain following, repeating the words, "Lord, remember not our offences." Both men were very pale, and appeared much agitated, but they bore themselves with firmness, and asked without assistance to the scaffold, where Berry quickly strapped them. Neither spoke, but their lips moved as though in prayer. Berry then placed white caps over the faces of the condemned men, and as the closing sentences of the service were being repeated, the executioner quickly stepped aside, pulled the lever, and the drop fell. A fall of 6ft. had been allowed, and death was instantaneous, although the rope to which Jones was attached was seen to quiver for about a minute. Scandrett never moved. There was not the slightest hitch through the time occupied for the pinioning in the cell to the time when the drop fell. Notwithstanding that the weather was intensely cold, a large crowd had assembled outside the gall to await the hoisting of the black flag.—At the inquest the following letter from the prison chaplain was read to the jury:—"Dear Mr. Coroner, I do not propose to attend the inquest to be held here to-day. I presume that the proceedings will be of a formal nature, and it would be extremely painful to me to be present. It may perhaps be a legitimate opportunity for satisfying reasonable public curiosity, but I ask you to state the inquest that I received, very shortly after the trial, a confession from both of the condemned prisoners of the time and circumstances of the crime which they have expiated with their lives. Scandrett struck both the blows which caused Mr. Ballard's death, Jones being close to him, and an eyewitness. The hatchet was in Scandrett's possession the whole time. I do not think it necessary or desirable to enter into details. Both men, before and after their trial, submitted most readily to my ministrations, and I honestly believe that they were sincere in their repentance. One of the principal witnesses at the Tulseley murder trial, George Parry, a postman, who deposed that he saw the prisoners crouching under a hedge on the night the crime was committed, committed suicide on Sunday night, the 18th inst., after returning from chapel, by drinking a quantity of laudanum."

THE SHOCKING CRUELTY BY A MOTHER.

At the Thames Police Court this week, Teresa Smith, 22, of 83, Catherine Buildings, Cartwright-street, Whitechapel, was brought up, on remand, charged with ill-treating her illegitimate child, Henry Smith, aged 4 years, under circumstances reported in the *People's* last week. Mr. J. G. Waters prosecuted for the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; Inspector Causeley, H Division, was the counsel for the complainant, and Annie Edwards, in cross-examination, stated that about four days before the accused was arrested the little boy came into witness's room and asked for the loan of a rasp. The next morning witness went into the prisoner's room. The accused went outside, and during her absence witness turned up the child's clothes, and saw that the skin had been scraped, as if from a rasp. His back was bleeding. When the mother came in witness asked her, "Whatever did you do this for?" and she replied, "Because he took a piece of soap out of my basin. The boy was carried forward, and Mr. Williams (magistrate's clerk) said he had so improved that it was difficult to believe him to be the same child. An attendant stated that the little fellow had gained 2lb. in weight during the past week.—Edward Charles Edwards, 89, Catherine Buildings, Whitechapel, father of the last witness, deposed that on one occasion he saw the accused take the child by the roots of the hair and throw him from the door to the window—a distance of about 20ft. Witness said to her, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself." She answered, "I can't sorry." On that occasion the child cried out, and seemed to be in great pain. He had known the prisoner had ill-used her son for a very long time past, and he had remonstrated with her about the ill-usage.—Mr. Saunders: As a humane man did you take any action in the matter?—Witness: I did not. I am very much to blame in the matter.—Mr. Saunders: I should think so. You must be a cruel-hearted man. It is contrary to human nature. Stand down.—Catherine Sullivan, a married woman, said her room was opposite to that occupied by the accused. About the beginning of last February the little boy was standing by her door. His mother came out of her room and struck the child violently on the face. The blow knocked him clean into her room from the passage. She was going to strike him again, when witness said, "Don't do that, or I shall strike you." She replied that the child was so dirty in his habits she had to beat him. Witness again remonstrated with her, and advised her to treat the child better.—Elizabeth McKelvie, a district nurse, attached to the Domestic Female Mission, said she knew the prisoner. She saw her on the 10th inst. went to Smith's rooms. She saw the little boy, who was against the window crouching in a corner. Witness asked if she had seen a doctor look at him, and she replied she had not. There bluster on the palm of the right hand, over which there was a dirty piece of rag. She asked the mother to undo it, and she did so in a most brutal manner, which must have caused the child great pain.—Mr. Saunders ordered the accused to be again remanded.

DISINHERITING THE ELDEST SON.

A very interesting question of the legal construction of a will has been settled by Mr. Justice Stirling, in the Chancery Division. The special case of Harding v. Harding. The marriage settlement of Mr. and Mrs. Harding was executed in 1868, and in 1868, when a son and daughter had been born, Mr. Harding made a will, in which he disposed of a fund of £25,000 in bank annuities. He first directed that £5,000 be paid out of that fund to his daughter on attaining the age of 21, and the residue was to go to his son. He next directed that to any child hereafter born to him there should be given £5,000, if a son, and £2,000, if a daughter, out of the residue of £20,000 left to the eldest son. After the death of the father, the question was, What was the first son's share of the £25,000? If the provision of £5,000 for the eldest daughter, and of £2,000 for younger sons, and of £2,000 for younger daughters were given, the fund would be exhausted, and there would be nothing left for the eldest son.—His lordship said it was only too clear, from the wording of the will, that the eldest son could only take what remained after the £5,000 and £2,000 had been paid, and he was very glad to come to an opposite conclusion, the son in this case must suffer.—Judgment was given accordingly.

AS A PREVENTIVE OF CHAPPED HANDS nothing is so good as BLENDED SOAP. It is a most effective remedy for Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Chills, and other complaints incidental to cold damp climates. It is used largely by the numerous classes whose hands are constantly exposed to wet and cold. Of all chemists, it is 1s. 6d. per box. Bland and Sons, 25, Farringdon-street, London.—(Adv.)

THE UPTON PARK MURDERS.

At the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, Emma Elizabeth Aslin, 39, described as having no occupation, was charged with the wilful murder of her infant child, There was a second indictment against the prisoner, which charged her with the wilful murder of another child, named Bertie M. Aslin, and the prisoner was put on her trial upon this charge. Mr. Mead and Mr. C. Matthews prosecuted; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Warburton and Mr. B. Wilson.—[The month of June last the prisoner took a lodging in the Whitfield-road, Upton Park, for which she was to pay 3s. 9d. a week. Remittances of money seemed to be made occasionally by some man, who was supposed to be the father of the two children who accompanied her, one, Bertie, being two years, and the other one year old. For some time prior to December last the remittances of money became very irregular, and on the 18th of February the prisoner received a letter from the supposed father of the children, in which a postal order for £1 was enclosed, and the letter contained an intimation that the writer would not send the prisoner any more money. At this time the prisoner was in a very bad state of health. She was suffering from neuralgia and other maladies, and the children were also in bad health, and the prisoner was, no doubt, in the most distressed condition. The letter referred to appeared to give her intense pain, and she announced her intention that, ill as she said she was, she would go on the following Monday and apply to the man for money. On the 19th of February the prisoner went to bed with her children about eleven o'clock at night, and at this time she was several weeks in arrears for rent; she also owed a doctor's bill, and was in great want. On the following morning, when Mrs. James, the landlady of the house, went downstairs, she was surprised to find the prisoner fully dressed in the parlour. She was crying, and was reading the letter she had received on the previous day. Mrs. Jones asked the prisoner what she was crying for, and she at once said that she had murdered her two children, and went on to say that she had in the first place tried to cut their throats, but that she had not carried out this intention for fear they should cry, and that she ultimately killed them by another means, the details of which she did not give. She also said that she felt a weight on her head, and that she was compelled to kill the children, and was also told to commit suicide, but a voice called out, "Don't, don't." There was no doubt that the children were destroyed in the way stated by the prisoner, and the only question in the case was whether, at the time the acts were committed, the mental condition of the prisoner was such as to render her criminally responsible. The facts as above narrated were proved by several witnesses, and it also appeared that the prisoner was charged with the murder, she at once admitted that she had killed the children, and said that she had killed the first about three o'clock in the morning, and Bertie died about five, but he was so strong that he was a long time dying. She also said that she must have been mad to have killed the two "little dears" that she loved so much. She was quite calm and collected when she said this, and did not appear in any way to realise the position in which she stood. When she was asked by the doctor what made her do what she had done, she replied, "I was mad," and added she was in debt, and the father of the children would not send her any money to support them. It appeared a relation of the prisoner had been confined in a lunatic asylum, and the medical gentlemen who had been called in, expressed an opinion that the prisoner was insane at the time she killed her children.—The jury, at the close of the case for the prosecution, without hearing the learned counsel for the prisoner, at once returned a verdict that the prisoner was insane at the time she committed the alleged offences, and the usual order was made that she should be detained in custody during her Majesty's pleasure.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.
A shocking murder, committed two months ago at Trieste, has, a Vienna correspondent says, just come to light through the arrest at Peste of a young man named Johann Simics for theft. He has confessed to having, at the end of January, enticed into his apartments at Trieste a bank clerk, aged 17, who had been sent out with a sum of 600 florins after cutting his throat with a knife which he had previously sharpened for the purpose, forced his body into a chest, and then poured carbolic acid over it to prevent a bad smell. He then remained for over three weeks in occupation of the same room, sleeping every night close by the chest containing the body. On removing a month ago from Trieste to Peste, he left the chest with the dead body in it behind him in the room he had occupied. On receiving this confession, the Peste police telegraphed to the authorities at Trieste given by the prisoner, and there the chest was found with the poor clerk's body in it. Since the departure of the murderer the room has been tenanted by another occupant, who little dreamt what was in the trunk left by the previous lodger. The prisoner Simics will be delivered up to the Trieste authorities.

Nihilist Activity in Russia.

All manner of reports are circulating in St. Petersburg with regard to renewed activity on the part of the Nihilists. During the last few days the police have displayed great vigilance in watching all approaches to the palace, and allow no persons to stand about in the vicinity. Quite recently a proclamation was torn down by the police from the walls of the building occupied by the chief of the secret police, but its tenor is unknown. Fresh reactionary measures are being contemplated. One is a new law by which it is decreed that any person who shall circulate any literary or scientific work not previously approved of by the censor shall be punished with twelve months' imprisonment. This law strikes at Russians who, returning from abroad, bring with them chance copies of new scientific or literary works by foreign authors, which may have struck their fancy, but which contain theories disapproved of by the Government. By another law already some time in operation, any person who circulates such forbidden works as Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" is liable to sixteen months' hard labour.

THE GARDEN.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE"]

Transplanting Evergreen Shrubs.
The month of April is considered the best time for moving evergreen trees and shrubs, and those who contemplate planting a specimen on the lawn or grass plot, or a group to bind any unsightly object, may set about the work now. In buying shrubs anywhere, first notice that the roots are short and numerous, not few and long, and straggling and almost destitute of fibres. Plants in the latter condition are almost worthless, as some of the roots will be sure to die. Those plants with fibrous roots have been got into that condition by annual transplanting, and such plants might be taken a thousand miles without injury. Of course, plants which are prepared for safe removal by annual transplanting cannot be sold as cheap as those which are never moved till taken up for sale, but the good reliable plants are always the cheapest. Make the holes large enough, spread the roots out in regular order, make them firm by treading, and stake everything which offers much resistance to the wind. The following evergreens are very suitable for small lawns, either as single specimens or in groups of two or three—Picea pinsapo, Picea mormanniana, Thuja borealis, Thuja japonica dolabrata, Cupressus Lawsoniana, Taxus japonica (Japanese yew), Berberis stenocephala, and Hodgkin's holly.

The list might be made much longer, but the above may be planted everywhere without fear.

Pruning Roses.
Now that the weather looks a little more settled, the principal collection of roses should be pruned. Usually when we want quality we cut rather closer back than we do for quantity. Thin out the weak shoots from the centre of the bushes to let in the air and sunshine, and shorten back the flowering wood from four to eight inches according to the object in view and the strength of the wood, leaving the strongest shoots the longest. When the pruning is all finished give the bushes a dressing of manure. The roses will be in the surface of the ground for the present. By-and-by, when the days lengthen and the sun gains power and exposure has aerated and improved the soil, before the land gets too dry a mulch of manure should be laid over the surface. This will be a wonderful assistance, and if its appearance is objectionable, a little soil can be scattered over it.

Mushroom Beds.

may be made now in a cool place in the open air. The mushroom from beds made in buildings after this date become maggoty. A cool cellar might be an exception though. Make the beds in a cool place now; the bed must be warm for the spawn to run in. The beds made up now will require the same mixing and turning of the materials as if they were made up in the autumn or winter. Unless the bed of manure, after being made firm and spawned, produces a temperature of 90deg. and does not fall below 70deg. for at least a month or six weeks after, the chances are the spawn will not work well. The manure must be fresh, or nearly so, from the stable, and must not be taken from the boxes or yards where the horses are having soft food or are taking physic. The easiest and cheapest way of making a mushroom bed is to shake out the long straw from the stable manure, and to every five bushels of manure add one bushel of fresh-sifted loamy soil. Mix the heap well together, make up the bed firmly, and spawn it as soon as the heat rises. The soil will become heating, and absorb any noxious gases which may be evolved. The spawn must be good, and should be broken up into pieces about the size of hens' eggs and just buried under the surface of the manure, nine inches apart. The whole bulk to be made as firm as possible. Open air beds should be made three feet wide and two and a half feet high, in the form of a ridge. In buildings, especially those heated artificially, they will not require to be so high; three feet wide and one foot high will be sufficient. When the spawn is working merely cover the bed one and a half inches deep with loamy soil and make firm.

Hotbeds for Raising Seeds.

or planting with melons or cucumbers can be made now. A small amount of soil will suffice for raising such seeds as stocks, asters, Phlox Drummondii, &c. Balsams and cockscombs may be sown and grown on in the frame for the conservatory by-and-by.

Decorating a Cottage Porch.

A porch to the cottage in what a portico is to the mansion, with this advantage—in the case of the humble dwelling it may be made a joy for ever by covering it with honeysuckle, jasmine, virgin's bower, and roses, or it may be made interesting and beautiful at a small expense with summer creepers, such as the yellow trena, or clematis, which, when assisted to get hold of the strings of twine, will rapidly cover a considerable building. The convolvul (major and minor) are also beautiful summer creepers for this work. A porch may be improvised—where such an ornament is desired, and none exists—by building one with pieces of peeled oak or small larch poles; or a wire arch, fitted over the door and covered with creepers, has a pretty effect. Even a common honeysuckle, or any other plant trained round the door, if there is no profusion of summer creepers, will do the work. Let the eye of the eye of the little taste live there. The man or woman who plants a wallflower or any other common plant in the little patch of garden before the cottage door is making a beginning which may develop into something that may make his name famous among his neighbours, if not beyond, if steadily followed up.

Window Plants.

should now be growing freely with the longer days and generous warmth of the sun. All things requiring more pot room should be shifted into larger pots without delay. The plants in sunny windows should be frequently turned round of they will grow one-sided.

Hard-wooded Plants.

such as azaleas and camellias, are often bought this season when in blossom, though it would be better to obtain them a little earlier, when in the bud state. They must never be allowed to get quite dry before water is given, as the fine hair-like roots soon perish if their wants are not supplied at the right time. No gas must be burned in the room; indeed, the combustion of coal gas is destructive to plant life.

Cleanliness.

is absolutely necessary to health. Not only must the foliage of the plants be clean, but the pots must be washed when necessary, and the surface of the soil stirred occasionally. ADAM.

THE PEOPLE'S "WONDERFUL" COLLECTION.

FOR GARDENERS AND GARDENERS.

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For contents, see the "People's" February 24th to March 14th.

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MUSCIGRUM SPAN, "a Specialty." Finest Muscigrum, 4s. 6d. per dozen, 8s. 6d. per dozen.

INSURE A Beautiful Lawn for Town Gardens. Insure a beautiful lawn for Town Gardens. Insure a beautiful lawn for Town Gardens. Insure a beautiful lawn for Town Gardens.

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THE THEATRES.

TERRY'S.

Against Mr. Pinner's new play, bearing the fresh and fragrant title of "Sweet Lavender," produced on Wednesday night at Terry's Theatre, such faults may without doubt be charged as improbability of incident, episodic diffuseness, and want of concentration; but the agreeable fact nevertheless remains that the piece is interesting, if not for its sustained plot, at any rate for its unbacked personages, which are fresh, wholesome, humorous, and, above all, sympathetic. The most welcome feature in Mr. Pinner's latest dramatic work is the absence from it of that cranky, cross-grained cynicism which, in his previous serious comedies, such as "Lords and Commons," set the teeth of the audience on edge by wilfully investing the characters all round with certain mean, selfish, or ill-conditioned attributes, rendering them, while amusing by their humour, antipathetic, if not actually repellent, by their temper or ill-nature. No such ingrained blemish is seen in "Sweet Lavender," which, by its wholesome humanity, appeals to the deeper emotions by its pathos, and to the lighter by its quaint and comic surprises that throughout the action of the play, incite the spectator to frequent laughter through its tears. The main incident of the plot reminds one of a precisely similar event in the life of Fendennis, and the more so because a certain benevolent Irish doctor in the piece, admirably personated by Mr. Alfred Bishop, is so made up as to present to those of us old enough to have known the great novelist, William Makepeace Thackeray redivivus. A genial-hearted young barrister, resident in the Temple, becoming enamoured of the child of his landlady—both mother and daughter being evidently persons superior to their social position—honestly engages himself to marry the girl, who returns his passion with an affection so deep as to be almost reverent. Their wooing is barred and even broken off for a time by the perfectly well-meant and disinterested interference of the young gentleman's friends, until it is discovered that a rich bachelor provincial banker, who years earlier had taken the young barrister as his adopted son, is the father of the sweet Lavender, whose mother, "laundress," had been cruelly misled, and left by him several years ago. The revelation of the parentage in a private interview between the repentant banker and the gentle, long-suffering victim of his illicit passion and desertion in bygone years naturally leads to the betrothal of the adopted son and actual daughter of the banker, which is brought about, moreover, without the disclosure of the mother's former frailty. This is but the nucleus of the dramatic tree, from which lateral branches, scarcely less important than the main stem, stretch out to right and left. On the one side the young barrister is seen in his chambers at the Middle Temple, who acts towards his younger cousin much the same kind of friendly part played by "Stunning Warrington" to Arthur Pennicott. This generous-natured dipsomaniac furnishes Mr. Edward Terry with a character played by him, not only with excellent taste and humour, but what is more, with touches of pathos which lift the impersonation fairly out of range into pure comedy. On the other side are a pair of sweethearts—one a bright, fresh, innocent English girl, played with exquisite grace by Miss Maude Millett; the other a quaint young New Yorker, acted with truthful sincerity by Mr. F. Kerr, whose light-hearted flirtations never fail to tickle the risibilities of the audience whenever they occupy the scene. A singularly pathetic figure is the "laundress," impersonated with a subdued tenderness by Miss Carlotta Addison, recognised by all present as the perfection of histrionic art whenever they were not too much overpowered by their feelings to express their critical faculties. As the remorseful banker, Mr. Brandon Thomas, with an excellent presentment of an English county gentleman, invested the character with a marked and truthful individuality which begot illusion. Mr. Bernard Gould made a manly young lover, and Mr. Sam Matthews a no less real, because unconventional, solicitor. The least satisfactory figure in the picture was the Lavender of Miss Rose Norreys, whose ingenuousness, though always intelligible, seemed to be artificial. Truth to tell, the character, while inspired with a certain delicacy of feeling, was better acted than looked by this clever young actress, whose histrionic quality is less romantic than eccentrically quaint and humorous. Other parts, each perfectly individualised, thereby completing the artistic confederacy, were enacted by Miss M. A. Victor and Mr. T. C. Valentine. The piece crackles with oddly comic phrases, whose least dramatic quality is found, in all of Mr. Pinner's plays, in the aptitude of the words when it occurs, to the situation and the character. "Sweet Lavender" is a play which kept the audience alternately laughing and crying, and sometimes doing both together, was received throughout with such well-merited favour as argues for it a long lease of popularity.

The only item of news from the playhouses during the past week is one too painful alike in its realism and recurrence, viz., the burning down of yet another theatre, with the loss of at least eighty lives and grave injury to very many others. The locality this time is Oporto, where the Baquet Theatre was completely destroyed on Tuesday night during the last act of the play through the same old cause—a gas accident in the flies. In view of the fact that the house was crowded at the time, the sole wonder is that many more lives did not fall a prey to the flames and the panic. Mr. Irving has once again approved himself a well-graced actor, diplomatically as well as histrionically, by going out of his way to give a Shakespearean performance for the special behoof and delectation of the cadets of the American Military College at West Point. Before 300 of these young gentlemen and their tutors, in the common hall of their institute, fitted for the nonce with a temporary stage, the Lyceum company, with its leader at the head, and Miss Ellen Terry at the foot, gave a representation of "The Merchant of Venice." The artistic courtesy was thoroughly appreciated and no less heartily acclaimed by the guests of the night. More rumours of frothy playhouses. Despite his frequent denial of any intention to quit the Lyceum, report again credits Mr. Irving with a design to erect a new theatre for occupation by him, after the termination of the lease under which he holds the Lyceum. It is also said that Mr. Wilson Barrett is negotiating for the construction of a playhouse. Besides these, two more houses for the drama are talked about, the probability being that all four of the cases named will end as they begin, in talk. The most interesting of forthcoming revivals is that of "The Wife's Secret," at the St. James's. The piece is more picturesque and chivalrously romantic than any play outside of Shakespeare presented for years past upon the English stage. From little cause great things do arise," and the play is no exception. Indiscreetly true that Sardou is set aside from his avowed purpose of writing a libretto for an opera, to be composed by Massenet, with Kleber in Egypt for its theme, because the chorus of the Grand Opera at Paris, where the work would be produced, and who would have to appear as the Old Guard of the First Napoleon, flatly refused to shave off their beards. Consequently, Sardou turns for a subject for the remote period of classic tradition. From the Odyssey he extracts the story of Penelope, the faithful wife of Ulysses, and the lure of Circe.—There is a rumour of a new comic opera, by Stephens and Solomon, to come out at the Gaiety in the early autumn.—Miss Mary Anderson's breakdown in health is caused, it is said, by her conscientious observance of the fast imposed by the Romish Church during Lent.—Metamorphoses have been the order of the day during the past week. On Tuesday, the Prince of Wales's, Miss Fortescue raised qualified approval by her

rendering of Julia in "The Hunchback," the more interesting feature of the performance being the character of Mr. Willard, who invents the character with a far deeper sense of parental tenderness than the best of his predecessors have done.—"The Don" has been drawing full and fashionable audiences to Toole's, amongst the distinguished visitors being Lady Salisbury, Lady Burdett Coutts, Lord and Lady Londesborough, and Lord Rothschild.—Miss Julia Nelson, the much-talked-of debutante who played Cynthia in the Galates of Miss Anderson at Mr. Abud's benefit matinee at the Lyceum on Wednesday, has in her— with a handsome expressive face, a graceful presence, and a rich musical voice—the qualities that should make of her a fine declamatory actress, fitter, perhaps, to exhibit scorn than love; but her performance of the jealous wife, showing the crudeness of immaturity, proves once again that acting, like other arts, can only be acquired by practice and experience. When Miss Nelson becomes by hard work and practical study mistress of her powers, she will be welcome to the London stage.

The Lyceum Theatre will be occupied during the Easter week by Miss Genevieve Ward and Mr. W. H. Vernon, when they will produce each evening during the week their famous plays, "Forget-me-Not" and "Nance Oldfield." The chief event of this engagement will be the production, on Saturday morning, April 7th, of a new and original drama, entitled "The Landowner," written by T. Edgar Pemberton and W. H. Vernon, in which Miss Genevieve Ward and Mr. W. H. Vernon will sustain the principal characters. The business management will be in the hands of Mr. H. A. Freeman.

OLD BAILEY TRIALS.

CHARGE OF FROGGERY.—William Cooper and John Burrell were charged with forging and uttering a cheque for £10 was intended to defraud Mr. Muir prosecuted by Mr. Tickell defended Cooper, and Burrell were defended.—The prisoner, a cooper, had been in the service of Mr. Tobin, a Queen's tax collector at the East-end of the town, as clerk; he left in August last, and it was suggested by the prosecution that while in the service he abstracted several blank cheques from Mr. Tobin's cheque-book. One of these cheques was subsequently filled up for £10, and the prisoner Burrell obtained cash for this cheque from a tradesman named Castle, who was acquainted with him, and when he was taken into custody, he stated that he had received the forged cheque from the other prisoner, Cooper.—The jury found both prisoners not guilty.

A LETTER-CARRIER SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE.—Henry Charles Stanton, 35, pleaded guilty to stealing letters entrusted to him as a post letter-carrier in the Paddington district. Mr. Gill prosecuted for the Post Office.—It appeared that there had been numerous complaints of loss of letters in the prisoner's district, but the prisoner was not suspected until recently, when a letter was made up and the prisoner was taken into custody. At his lodgings a box was found which was nearly full of letters that had evidently been stolen from letters.—The prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

A BABY ON THE DOORSTEP.—Hannah Smith, a respectable-looking woman, was indicted for abandoning her child, 6 months old, on a doorstep at Mortlake, whereby its life was endangered and health likely to be injured. Mr. Tickell prosecuted.—The child was found lying crying on a night on the front doorstep of Mr. Derby, a builder of Mortlake. It was very warmly dressed, and there was a feeding-bottle attached. Pinned to the clothing of the child was the following letter, addressed to Mr. Derby, sen.—"You have driven me to do in my desperation that which will cause me regret as long as I shall live—that is, to leave your child at your door, and as you deal with her so may God in His justice deal with you and your other children. We have both committed a great sin, and you, like a coward, left me to bear all blame and evil consequences. Let your future conduct to her atone for past neglect. I have sacrificed everything I possessed in the world for her, and have now not even a home for her, but I will not take her to the union while you have a home to shelter her. And see that you let no harm come to her; for as your wife kindly and truly said when I saw her, the child can help nothing. Heaven knows I have suffered bitterly for my share in the wrong, for my children's and my own life are ruined. I can now only hope that you have still a remnant of natural feeling enough to induce you to do your duty. It is my last request.—H. S."—When arrested, the prisoner said that before leaving the child at the door she had knocked and made the child cry to attract attention, and had previously called at the house, and saw Mr. Derby's wife, and was ordered out of the house by his son. It appeared that she was married, but her husband had been in Australia for several years past.—At the request of the prisoner Mr. Derby was called. He admitted that prisoner had lived in a house belonging to him as caretaker, but he denied that he was the father of the child.—The prisoner, in her defence, said that she had been acquainted with Mr. Derby for five years, and now he had deserted her. She kept the child as long as she could, and when she left the child on the doorstep she stood a little distance away till the door was opened. She would have been homeless only for the kindness of a cousin in taking her in, and she had now no means whatever.—The Recorder said that there was no evidence to sustain the charge that the child's life was endangered or its health likely to be injured. The prisoner took every pains to see the child taken care of, and the jury must not be misled by the Foreman's remarks. (Applause in court.)—The Foreman said that the man ought to do something for the child. That is our opinion.—The prisoner, who was much affected during the trial, was then discharged, and the jury at once made a subscription on her behalf, an example that was followed by the members of the bar and other persons in court.

DECORATING A GIRL.—Eliza Ann Smith, 26, and Eliza Millings, 47, were indicted for attempting to procure Kate Spencer, a girl under the age of 21 years, for an unlawful purpose. Mr. Poland and Mr. Mead prosecuted for the Fraudulent Practices Act, and Mr. Lawless defended Millings, the other prisoner defending herself.—It appeared that Kate Spencer, who is 20 years of age, was brought to London from her home in Worcester by Smith, who induced her to come to the metropolis to search for her (Spencer's) sister, who had gone away. On arriving in London she was taken by Smith to an improper house, kept by Millings, in Stepney. The girl was next taken to a music hall in the East-end at night, but she declined to assent to the purpose for which she was intended. She cried, and communicated with the police.—Both prisoners were found guilty, and a previous conviction was proved against Millings.—Mr. Justice Hawkins said that no crime could be more deserving of punishment than that in this case, which amounted to stealing a girl from her mother's side to ruin her. He sentenced Millings to two years and Smith to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

INGENUOUS FRAUD.—James Smith was indicted for obtaining several sums of £45 and £10 by fraud, and false pretences. Mr. Grogan prosecuted.—The prisoner having ascertained the names of the agents of different insurance companies abroad and in different cities in England, appeared to have gone to the secretaries of such numerous companies in London, and represented that he was selected by some of these agents, whose names he gave, and that he had just arrived from abroad and was short of money. By this means he succeeded in several instances in obtaining various sums of money, in one instance as much as £10, the whole of the statements made by him being false.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to twenty months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

We are requested to state that the members of the Lambeth Rovers Cycling Club have decided to change the title of the club to that of Amia Cycling Club, which latter is named after the institute were the club meet.

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

[Communications intended for this column should be forwarded to the Editor not later than 4 p.m. on Thursday.]

The arrangements for Easter are complete, and just now everything bids fair for the metropolitan Volunteers having an enjoyable and profitable time. The snow has not yet quite disappeared from the Kentish and Sussex hills, but by next Friday the ground ought to be in excellent condition for manœuvring. Understand the number of men who are desirous of joining the Dover marching column are far in excess of the number which even commanding officers of Volunteers themselves anticipated, but, in spite of that, there is every reason to believe that all applicants will be allowed, even at the last moment, to join the column. The Admiralty have given a very cordial support to the land forces in the projected operations at Portsmouth, and I have good reason to believe that, under former occasions, attacking gunboats will really be brought into action.

The Government have during the past week put their foot down on any increase in the number of Volunteer infantry; and, more than this, there is, according to a circular which has recently been issued, to be no further enrolment of supernumeraries. With regard to gunners and engineers, there is, however, a desire to increase the number, and recruits will be readily admitted to either of these branches of the service. It is reported that there is a strong desire on the part of the authorities to reduce the number of Volunteer infantry by weeding from the ranks men who, on account of age, are really unfitted for active service. I have always held this should be done, and that the force would be far more efficient than it is now if some of the older members were offered an inducement to retire.

The 20th Middlesex (Artists) R.V. had a very successful gathering at St. George's Hall on Monday, on the occasion of the twelfth annual assault-course. Sir Frederick Leighton, Colonel Aslett, and almost all the officers of the regiment were present, and a considerable sum must have been obtained in aid of the building fund of the new headquarters which are being constructed in the Euston-road. The estimated cost of the new building, which is expected to be finished in August, is £26,000. It will become one of the handsomest clubs in London, and attached to it is a ball-room and concert-room which is designed large enough to enable members of the battalion to entertain their friends. The performance was, as usual, of a high class character and well worthy of the corps.

It is reported that Lord Edward Cavendish has resigned his commission in the Derbyshire Militia in order to take command of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment. This corps is made up of companies in Ulverston, Carnforth, Lancaster, Barrow-in-Furness, &c., and was for some time under the command of Lord Hartington. The fact of a Militia officer of the rank of Lord Edward giving up the Militia for the purpose of joining the junior service, cannot be regarded in any other light than that of a compliment to the Volunteers.

During the march out of the 2nd Manchester Volunteer Corps on Saturday the major's horse became unmanageable. It rushed into the midst of No. 3 company, throwing some twenty or thirty men down. Fortunately the horse was secured before it knocked down the whole company, and the injured men were taken to the infirmary, where their wounds were attended to. Who is to blame for this catastrophe?

According to a Yorkshire contemporary, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Lancashire, have volunteered to enter camp at Strensall for eight days next summer. The total number of men will be about 6,500, which is a very good percentage on the number constituting the strength of these battalions. This camp is evidently growing in favour with the auxiliary forces, and bids fair before many years have passed to become a very useful school of instruction for Northern Volunteers. More artillery and cavalry ought to be attached to it than heretofore.

The report of the County of Lancaster Rifle Association states that although the number of entries at their annual meeting was larger than in 1886 there was a slight falling off in the receipts. It also shows that the amount derived from subscriptions of patrons and vice-presidents has very seriously fallen off, and the expenditure for the year was £25 in excess of income. There can be little room for doubt but that the increase in the capitation grant has to some extent created an impression in the minds of many persons that the support of Volunteer institutions, but probably the reason why there is a falling off in subscriptions for such purposes may be attributed to the general depression of trade, from which the whole country has been suffering.

The recent arrangement whereby officers of the Militia Artillery can compete for commissions in the Royal Regiment has not been received with unqualified satisfaction by Volunteer officers, who not unjustly think they are being permitted to compete on a similar examination. Many officers of Volunteer Artillery devote far more time and attention to their duties than Militia officers do; and I am free to confess that I am somewhat astonished that men who voluntarily pass through their classes at Woolwich and Shoeburyness should be prevented from competing for honours which are open to young men who, as officers of the Militia, do not undergo nearly so severe an elementary training.

The Volunteer Act, observes the Manchester Courier, certainly does not contemplate the use of some of the officers to the line; and if this is to be one of their recognised functions the sooner we have a new Act the better. In fact, as we have often said, many of our present difficulties arise from the simple fact that we are serving under an Act which for all practical purposes is obsolete. Let us have a new Act by all means, and let the military position of the Volunteers be better defined, so that the general public may be compelled to share in the approval of our work which we have won from reluctant military critics and from among other improvements, which will flow naturally will be a better supply of officers. The indefiniteness of the military and social status of the Volunteer commission is the great cause of the dearth of officers.

The inaugural address of the Metropolitan Volunteer Sergeants' Tactical Association will be delivered by General Brackenbury, R.A., C.B., on Friday, April 13th. The first annual general meeting will also be held on the same evening for the election of officers, &c.

The cadet corps of the London Rifle Brigade held their annual dinner on the 19th inst. at Winchester House, Restaurant, Old Broad-street. Staff-sergeant A. Haig Brown was the chair. Major Matthey and other officers of the brigade were present, together with officers of other regiments. A very pleasant evening was spent.

ELMAZ.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

2nd LONDON.—Drill: Tuesday, at 8 p.m.; Somerset House, R. Company on duty. Recruits: Monday, 8.30 p.m.; Thursday, 8 p.m.; Guildhall, at 8 p.m.; Somerset House, Ambulance class, Tuesday, at Headquarters, at 8 p.m. Musketry: Class-drill and practice on Monday only. O. Company's special drill detachment will parade at the Guildhall on Thursday, 26th inst., at 8 p.m., for inspection by the commanding officer, marching order.

2nd LONDON.—Drill and recruit drill on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from 8 to 9 p.m. Special drill of R. Company on Tuesday, and of K. Company on Wednesday. Class-drill at Richmond on Monday and Wednesday. Great coast and railway tickets for Easter can be obtained at Headquarters. The marching detachment for Eastbourne will parade at Headquarters on Good Friday, at 2 p.m.; for Dover, on Saturday, at 10 a.m.; and for Ramsgate, on Sunday, at 10 a.m. Non-commissioned officers, and water bottles, and rolled great coats. Headquarters, 2nd London, at 10 a.m.

commissioned officers and men proceeding to Eastbourne on Easter Monday will parade at London Bridge Station, at 2.15 p.m. sharp; full dress, leggings, breeches, and rolled great coats. The marching detachment for Dover will parade at Headquarters on Good Friday, at 2 p.m.; for Ramsgate, on Saturday, at 10 a.m.; and for Margate, on Sunday, at 10 a.m. The marching detachment for Margate will parade at Headquarters on Monday, at 8 p.m.; for Dover, on Tuesday, at 8 p.m.; and for Ramsgate, on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. The marching detachment for Dover will parade at Headquarters on Thursday, at 8 p.m.; for Ramsgate, on Friday, at 8 p.m.; and for Margate, on Saturday, at 8 p.m. The marching detachment for Margate will parade at Headquarters on Sunday, at 8 p.m.

2nd MIDDLESEX.—Officers on duty next week, Captain Billingham, next for duty, Captain Channing. Dover Review: The review will be held on Saturday, 24th April. Tickets, ammunition, &c., for members taking part in the review, will be issued on the 21st inst. (also on Saturday (all day), from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.). The review will be held on Saturday, 24th April, at 10 a.m. The review will be held on Saturday, 24th April, at 10 a.m. The review will be held on Saturday, 24th April, at 10 a.m.

2nd MIDDLESEX.—Manning and firing exercise at Foulness on Tuesday, 27th inst. Recruit drill at same time and place. Thursday, 29th inst. Recruit drill at same time and place. Friday, 30th inst. Recruit drill at same time and place. Saturday, 1st May. Recruit drill at same time and place. Sunday, 2nd May. Recruit drill at same time and place. Monday, 3rd May. Recruit drill at same time and place. Tuesday, 4th May. Recruit drill at same time and place. Wednesday, 5th May. Recruit drill at same time and place. Thursday, 6th May. Recruit drill at same time and place. Friday, 7th May. Recruit drill at same time and place. Saturday, 8th May. Recruit drill at same time and place. Sunday, 9th May. Recruit drill at same time and place. Monday, 10th May. Recruit drill at same time and place. Tuesday, 11th May. Recruit drill at same time and place. Wednesday, 12th May. Recruit drill at same time and place. Thursday, 13th May. Recruit drill at same time and place. Friday, 14th May. 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EASTER ARRANGEMENTS—(CONTINUED.)

These Excavations will be run from London to Birmingham
Wolverhampton, Llanington, Coventry, Walsall, Leicester
Birmingham, Manchester, Blackpool, Liverpool, Glasgow,
Sheffield, Stoke, Stone, Chester, North Wales, Shrewsbury,
Hereford, Oswestry, Preston, Wigan, Blackpool, Morecambe
Cardiff, the Lake District, and other places.
The fares and full particulars which can be obtained
at the Railway Stations and Tour Parcel Receiving Offices
and at Messrs. Case and Son's Office, 147, Strand, W.C.
G. FILMIST, General Manager.
Euston Station, March, 1900.

THE BREAD SUPPLY OF LONDON—LIMITED.

Issue of 100,000 Shares of £1 each.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the List of Application will be closed on Tuesday next, 27th instant, for London, and on Wednesday next, 28th instant, for the Country, at the Bankers' Office, 69, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

A 5 PER CENT. DIVIDEND-PAYING COMPANY.

THE BREAD SUPPLY OF LONDON—EXTRACT FROM THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS.

The price of good flour being just now about 22s. per cwt. of 48 lb., and the sack producing 50 lbs. leaves these well at 2s. 6d. each, which is equivalent to 4s. 6d. for the sack with 24 lbs. of meal.

and figures, which show the gross profit made on bread, and respond with the calculations of the PEOPLE'S BREAD COMPANY, LIMITED, mentioned below, and confirm the profitable character of the business.

The company over 60 old-established bakers' businesses now yielding net profits of £15,000 per annum, and also a flour mill, which, with the sale of 1,000 sacks per week, according to the above, will yield £10,000 per annum; net profits of the whole of the concern will be in all £25,000 per annum, or 10 per cent. on the capital of the Company, which income is expected to considerably increase.

THE PEOPLE'S BREAD COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each, payable as follows:—2s. per share on application, 5s. per share on allotment, 2s. per share on May 1st, 1902, and the balance, viz., 2s. per share, on June 1st, 1902. A dividend will be made, as far as may be practicable, on the application.

DIRECTORS: J. Fortescue Harrison, Esq., J.P., 41, Oringford square, S.W.; Arthur Robert Marten, Esq. (Messrs. Standish and Marten), 63, Queen Victoria Road, E. of Humber and Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4; T. Tomlin, Esq. (Messrs. Tomlin and Sons), 68, Exchange Chambers and Corn Exchange Buildings, E.C. 3; Thomas Owen Piner, Esq., East-End Wharf, and St. 41, St. 41, Bermondsey Wall, and Corn Exchange, E. 1; G. Leadenham, Esq., 10, St. 41, E. 1; J. H. Baker, Esq., 10, St. 41, E. 1.

Threedeedie-street, E.C., and its branches.—BROOKES & CO.
Messrs. Laing and Cruickshank, S., Drapers' Gardens, A.
Stock Exchange, E.C.—SECRETARY AND OFFICES (per telegram)
James Harris, Esq., 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing or taking over forty-three old-established bakers' businesses carried on in various parts of the County of London, and also to purchase an extensive and valuable tract of land, and also to purchase an extensive and valuable tract of land situated on the Thames, within one mile of London Bridge, capable of producing about 1,000 sacks of flour annually. The business of the Company will consist in carrying out the above objects, and the profits of the Company will be paid by way of dividends to the shareholders. The capital of the Company is £100,000, divided into 10,000 shares of £10 each. The Company has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, and is registered at the Registrar of Companies, London. The first meeting of the shareholders was held on the 1st day of January, 1907, at which meeting Mr. J. H. B. Smith, M.P., presided, and Mr. W. G. Adams, M.P., acted as secretary. The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. J. H. B. Smith, M.P.; Mr. W. G. Adams, M.P.; Mr. C. D. Brown, M.P.; Mr. F. E. Green, M.P.; Mr. H. K. Lee, M.P.; Mr. L. P. White, M.P.; Mr. N. Q. Black, M.P.; Mr. O. R. Grey, M.P.; Mr. P. S. Gold, M.P.; Mr. Q. T. Silver, M.P.; Mr. R. U. Copper, M.P.; Mr. S. V. Iron, M.P.; Mr. T. W. Lead, M.P.; Mr. U. X. Zinc, M.P.; Mr. V. Y. Tin, M.P.; Mr. W. Z. Nickel, M.P.; Mr. X. AA. Cobalt, M.P.; Mr. Y. BB. Manganese, M.P.; Mr. Z. CC. Magnesium, M.P.; Mr. AA. DD. Potassium, M.P.; Mr. BB. EE. Sodium, M.P.; Mr. CC. FF. Calcium, M.P.; Mr. DD. GG. Barium, M.P.; Mr. EE. HH. Strontium, M.P.; Mr. FF. II. Bismuth, M.P.; Mr. GG. JJ. Antimony, M.P.; Mr. HH. KK. Arsenic, M.P.; Mr. II. LL. Tellurium, M.P.; Mr. JJ. MM. Selenium, M.P.; Mr. KK. NN. Vanadium, M.P.; Mr. LL. OO. Chromium, M.P.; Mr. MM. PP. Manganese, M.P.; Mr. NN. QQ. Iron, M.P.; Mr. OO. RR. Cobalt, M.P.; Mr. PP. SS. Nickel, M.P.; Mr. QQ. TT. Copper, M.P.; Mr. RR. UU. Zinc, M.P.; Mr. SS. VV. Lead, M.P.; Mr. TT. WW. Tin, M.P.; Mr. UU. XX. Silver, M.P.; Mr. VV. YY. Gold, M.P.; Mr. WW. ZZ. Platinum, M.P.; Mr. XX. AA. Palladium, M.P.; Mr. YY. BB. Rhodium, M.P.; Mr. ZZ. CC. Iridium, M.P.; Mr. AA. DD. Osmium, M.P.; Mr. BB. EE. Ruthenium, M.P.; Mr. CC. FF. Rhenium, M.P.; Mr. DD. GG. Niobium, M.P.; Mr. EE. HH. Molybdenum, M.P.; Mr. FF. II. Tungsten, M.P.; Mr. GG. JJ. Uranium, M.P.; Mr. HH. KK. Thorium, M.P.; Mr. II. LL. Radium, M.P.; Mr. JJ. MM. Polonium, M.P.; Mr. KK. NN. Astatine, M.P.; Mr. LL. OO. Francium, M.P.; Mr. MM. PP. Actinium, M.P.; Mr. NN. QQ. Protactinium, M.P.; Mr. OO. RR. Neptunium, M.P.; Mr. PP. SS. Plutonium, M.P.; Mr. QQ. TT. Americium, M.P.; Mr. RR. UU. Curium, M.P.; Mr. SS. VV. Berkelium, M.P.; Mr. TT. WW. Californium, M.P.; Mr. UU. XX. Einsteinium, M.P.; Mr. VV. YY. Fermium, M.P.; Mr. WW. ZZ. Mendelevium, M.P.; Mr. XX. AA. Nobelium, M.P.; Mr. YY. BB. Lawrencium, M.P.; Mr. ZZ. CC. Rutherfordium, M.P.; Mr. AA. DD. Dubnium, M.P.; Mr. BB. EE. Seaborgium, M.P.; Mr. CC. FF. Bohrium, M.P.; Mr. DD. GG. Hassium, M.P.; Mr. EE. HH. Meitnerium, M.P.; Mr. FF. II. Darmstadtium, M.P.; Mr. GG. JJ. Roentgenium, M.P.; Mr. HH. KK. Copernicium, M.P.; Mr. II. LL. Unbihmium, M.P.; Mr. JJ. MM. Ununtrium, M.P.; Mr. KK. NN. Unquadrupium, M.P.; Mr. LL. OO. Unpentaprium, M.P.; Mr. MM. PP. Unsexuprium, M.P.; Mr. NN. QQ. Unsseptiprium, M.P.; Mr. OO. RR. Unoctuprium, M.P.; Mr. PP. SS. Unnonuprium, M.P.; Mr. QQ. TT. Undecuprium, M.P.; Mr. RR. UU. Undwuprium, M.P.; Mr. SS. VV. Untridecuprium, M.P.; Mr. TT. WW. Untetraprium, M.P.; Mr. UU. XX. Untetraprium, M.P.; Mr. VV. YY. Untetraprium, M.P.; Mr. WW. ZZ. Untetraprium, M.P.; Mr. XX. AA. Untetraprium, M.P.; Mr. YY. BB. Untetraprium, M.P.; Mr. ZZ. CC. Untetraprium, M.P.; Mr. AA. DD. Untetraprium, M.P.; Mr. BB. EE. Untetraprium, M.P.; Mr. CC. FF. Untetraprium, M.P.; Mr. DD. GG. Untetraprium, M.P.; Mr. EE. HH. Untetraprium, M.P.; Mr. FF. II. Untetraprium, M.P.; Mr. GG. JJ. Untetraprium, M.P.; Mr. HH. KK. Untetraprium, M.P.; Mr. II. LL. 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accompanying prospectus, but on the large scale upon which the business of this Company will be conducted, and its profitable method of doing so, which will be explained in the prospectus, with which, the Company, having its own flour mill, will retain the profits now made by millers on the flour sold by the shops, and the result cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the Company.

Charles Minnis and Messrs. Gould and Gosling at £20,947. It is held on lease for 25 years unexpired, at the nominal rent of £20 14s. 2d. per annum.

Company have also entered into an agreement for the purchase of a large building in the town of London, which have been carefully selected. The books and accounts of these shops for the

year (1887) have been examined by Messrs. Eves and Sons, well-known millers and bakers, and accountants, and it was found that the business of Messrs. Eves and Sons was a very profitable one, and that they were well known in the district. It was also found that the business of Messrs. Eves and Sons was a very profitable one, and that they were well known in the district. It was also found that the business of Messrs. Eves and Sons was a very profitable one, and that they were well known in the district.

consumption of flour by the shops and mills in addition to the flour produced by the mills is expected to be available for the following reasons. See full prospectus.

Company have thought it desirable to secure the rights for the whole of the United Kingdom of the system of process known as the "Mouliné" process, which is a broad system of process. The Company intend at once to erect an extensive bakery on the system, by which a saving in making the bread for the system of 45,000 per cent. can be effected. The Company's mill will produce nearly 600 sacks per week beyond the present requirements for the shops. Company will be able to dispose of the same, which should

yield farming, the profits of the Company from its various sources should result in dividends of from 20 to 30 per cent. on the capital of the company. Considerable profits should also be derived from granting licenses to other companies. The Company is also a member of the *Union of Monks's system*. For the certificates of the accountants before referred to see prospectus. As showing the remunerative character of the business, reference is made to the fact that the Company's share—being 400 per cent. premium—the last dividend paid to the company being 224 per cent. per annum. The Bristol & London Company pays dividends of 38 per cent. per annum. The Company is also a member of the *Union of Monks's system*.

plant, with the various fittings, good will, and leases of buildings together with all vans, heavy, light, &c., belonging to the company, for the sum of £175,000 (subject to a mortgage on the mill and buildings for £25,000 at 5 per cent.), of which the vendors will retain a portion of the shares of the Company. The vendors will retain a portion of the shares of the Company, and the balance of the purchase money, according to the number of shares to be issued, the number of shares to be referred to, in which case corresponding shares will be made in the purchase money. All expenses of the first allotment of shares will be borne by the vendors. After payment of the purchase money, the balance of the purchase money will be made in the purchase money of the Company.

contracts which have been entered into, see full prospectus. Full prospectuses, containing particulars of the contracts entered into and forms of application, can be obtained of the bank and brokers, or at the offices of the Company.

TEA, REAL TEA.

MADE from choice Indian, Ceylon, or China leaves, red with rich bouquet and of lasting freshness! The best tea ever sent from these countries COOPER COOPERS & CO. sell at 3s. a pound.

[illegible]

TRY it for yourself! Become your own analyst; put to the crucible—vis., the teapot—and you will find the value of the Tea is in the drinking.

NEVERTHELESS, COOPER COOPER COOPER can simply be the servants of the public. They have thousands and thousands of times to supply

at a lower price than they have formerly done—so that they have received a *Mandate*—not from a small constituency, but from the whole of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the gallant little Wales"—to supply a lower quotation, and to supply it genuine and not mixed with rubbish or attenuated by previous fusion, and this COOPERS' selection of goods, and add to their list Black Teas at 6d. and 8d., and 10d. and 12d. These are all pure genuine Tea, pure and fit to drink; analysed by COOPER'S celebrated chemists, who certify that there is no tea sold in India, Ceylon, and China more pure and better than theirs.

THERE IS NO TEA SOLD IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

equal value.

C. COOPER COOPER and CO.
CHIEF OFFICE:
50, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON BRIDGE
BRANCHES:
(23, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN
LONDON { REGENT CIRCUS, W.
35, STRAND, W.C. (near Charing Cross
31, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.
326, HIGH HOLBORN W.
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90, SHOREDITCH HIGH-STREET.

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WOOLDRIDGE'S TINCTURE
FOR
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND

NEURALGIA.
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Friday Next being **GOOD FRIDAY**
FIRST EDITION of "**THE PEOPLE**
will be published on **THURSDAY**
AFTERNOON.

It is particularly requested that all communications relating to business matters shall be addressed to the **MANAGER** and not to the **EDITOR**. Loss of time and inconvenience may thereby be avoided.

OFFICES: 110, STRAND, W.C.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

The measure which Mr. RITCHIE introduced

also grave matters, and matters which inevitably provoke opposition, besides rising in themselves very full and free discussion. On the whole, therefore, considering the scope and magnitude of this important measure, it is very doubtful whether Parliament will pass it in a single session. One thing, however, I am unhesitatingly of opinion, that if the Government unhesitatingly be said of this bill, it effectually disposes of the assertion so often made by our opponents that no Conserv

Mr. W. J. Fisher and Mr. Warham St. are now engaged upon the English libretto of "Katharina," Ben Tayoux's new comic opera. The French libretto, which is based upon Taming of the Shrew, "is by M. Charles L. Guard.

Alleged Forgery: Remarkable Case.

At the North Camberwell Conservative Brunswick-square, on Wednesday, Mr. W. Blount gave a smoking concert, under the management of Mr. G. Read Clarke, R.C.P.L., whose large reading-room was filled to its fullest extent. Mr. Bullock, a member of the executive committee, occupied the chair, faced by Mr. H. the hon. librarian. The artists were exceptional, and did ample justice to the pieces allotted to them. At the conclusion the chairman, in a humorous speech, congratulated the river of the concert upon its success.

(Continued from page 1.)

A dense fog hung over London on Satur

OXFORD.

W. F. C. Holland, Brasenose (bow).....
A. P. Parker, Magdalen.....
M. E. Bradford, Christchurch.....
S. R. Fothergill, Balliol.....
J. Cross, Hertford.....
H. R. Parker, Brasenose.....
G. C. Nickalls, Magdalen.....
L. Pratt, Brasenose (stroke).....
A. Stewart, New College.....

CAMBRIDGE.

R. H. Symonds-Taylor, Trinity Hall (bow).....
L. Hannen, Trinity Hall.....
F. H. P. Orde, Trinity Hall.....
C. C. P. Bell, Trinity Hall.....
D. Muttibaker, Third Trinity.....
P. Landale, Trinity Hall.....
F. H. Mangham, Trinity Hall.....
J. C. P. Bell, Trinity Hall (stroke).....
J. B. Roxburgh, Trinity Hall (cox).....

Date.	Place.	Winner.	Time.	W.
1929	Henley	Oxford.	21. 30	F
1929	Weymouth to Putney	Cambridge.	20. 0	F
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1930	" " " "	" "	20. 30	Im
1931	" " " "	" "	22. 30	Im
1932	" " " "	Oxford.	39. 45	134
1933	Putney to Mortlake	(Cambridge).	25. 59	23
1934	Mortlake to Putney	" "	26. 0	23
1935	Putney to Mortlake	" "	22. 0	0
1936	" " " "	Oxford.	" "	"
1937	" " " "	" "	21. 50	27
1938	" " " "	" "	25. 29	4
1937	Mortlake to Putney	Cambridge.	25. 59	Half
1937	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford.	22. 50	Half
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1945	" " " "	" "	23. 5	"
1946	Mortlake to Putney	Oxford.	25. 59	Half
1947	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge.	25. 59	Half
1948	" " " "	Oxford.	25. 59	Half
1949	" " " "	Oxford.	25. 59	Half
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1986	" " " "	Oxford.	25. 59	Half
1987	" " " "	Oxford.	25. 59	Half

The appeal of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., against a sentence of four months' imprisonment

At Gaibally, Co. Tipperary, on Friday, a special court was held for the investigation of a case arising out of the boycotting of the parish priest, Canon Ryan. By reason of his refusal to dismiss the female teacher whom he had engaged as manager, had appointed to the chair of the Gaibally National School. The woman so appointed, Mrs. Ellen Keating, is the wife of a policeman, and this appears to be the only cause assigned for the treatment she has experienced in the district. The defendant, Thomas O'Dea, a farmer's son, and William McCarrrol, son of the Gaibally postmaster, were prosecuted for intimidating Mr. Keating into doing what she had a legal right to do. And there was a second charge against them for intimidating Canon Ryan. On the 12th of September last, the father of a man named Loneragan, was shot at Mitchellstown, townplace, and the people who attended the demonstration for Gaibally when they returned home attacked Mr. Keating's house and the houses of some other people who had been in the habit of sending their children to the school. A crowd of about 300 people attacked the houses, and the police being unable to cope with them, had to remain in barracks from that day to this. Canon Ryan, who had been asked to leave Gaibally, said from that day to this could not attend school, as she was compelled to remain here. The boycotting went on, and Canon Ryan, for not dismissing the woman, was insulted. On the 7th of January, while a party of police were patrolling near Gaibally, a party suddenly came on the defendants, who, it was proved, were engaged in posting threatening letters.—Evidence bearing out these facts having been given, the bench considered the case proved. O'Dea was ordered to be imprisoned three months, and McCarrrol was sentenced six weeks' imprisonment. The defendants refused to avail themselves of the right of appeal and were forthwith taken into custody. A second charge of boycotting Canon Ryan withdrawn.

CITY, Saturday.—
What with it being boat race day, and for other reasons, business on the Stock Exchange to-day has been extremely quiet, and the markets rather dull. Foreign Government Securities are slightly weaker, while Home Railways are neglected. Americans are quiet, but there is some demand for Canadians. Mining Stocks are firm. The funds are fairly maintained. (Consols being quoted at 101½ for money), 1 012½ for the account; New Threes, 100½; and Reduced Threes, 100½; and New Twos at a half, 96½.

[illegible]

nection with the Hamilton Habitation of the Primrose League, Rotherhithe, took place at Crispin's Mission Hall, Bermondsey, on Wednesday evening, Dr. Dixon, the R.C., in the presence of several associates were presented with diplomas on their advancement to the rank of full members. Dr. Dixon, in recognition of services rendered to the Primrose League. The remainder of the evening was devoted to an excellent musical entertainment.

LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

Queen's Bench Division.

(Before Mr. Justice Mansfield.)

A BARRING TRANSACTION.—*Cole v. Johnson*.—

The plaintiff was a carpenter who lived at Dept-

ford, and the defendant was a pawnbroker who

lived at Deptford. The plaintiff was a carpenter

who had been in the habit of borrowing money

from the defendant for many years. The plaintiff

was a carpenter who had been in the habit of

borrowing money from the defendant for many

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answer a police complaint for driving to the

common danger in Cornhill.—The police evidence

was that the defendant was driving a horse

and van at a fast pace in Cornhill, and he

knocked down an old woman on crutches. She

had only one leg, and the defendant's van went

over that and broke it. She had been in the hos-

pital since, and would not be discharged for a

fortnight. She was a very old woman, who sup-

ported her husband by selling matches.—The

defendant's solicitor said since the adjournment

the old woman had been paid £20 compensation,

and he asked that the sum should be with-

drawn.—Mr. Justice Mansfield said the defend-

ant's solicitor was right.—The defendant's

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by Kemp, whom I saw the same evening, and he

stated he was obliged to sell the furniture for

£25, and gave me £1 for my share, and I have not

seen or heard of it since, until I saw the account

in the newspapers about a month afterwards.

Scott's "Jenny" (Smith) was the man who

went with me to the house, and I know nothing

about the contents of the house, or the furniture

which I should have seen. I have worked for him at the

Theatre, and he has always been a good master to

me.—Cross-examined, the witness said he wrote

down the above statement at the police station.

It was read over to the prisoner, who said the

statement was what he had said.—Mr. Barrow

remanded the prisoner.

Thames.

POOR LITTLE FELLOW.—Mr. Robert C.

Whymann, one of the relieving officers for the

hamlet of Mile End Old Town, applied to Mr.

Saunders for an order for the admission into a

lunatic asylum of Ernest Smith, aged 4, on account

of being a person of unsound mind. The informa-

tion stated that he was a child of weak intellect,

and did not understand the nature of any simple ques-

tion put to him, was very restless, and always ap-

peared to be in a state of happy unconsciousness.

He was not a deaf mute, but he did not speak, but only

made peculiar and unintelligible noises. The

nurses in the ward stated he could not be kept

still, was always running about the ward, was

very dirty in his habits, although not apparently

violent or wilful, for he was evidently unconscious

of wrong. He tossed about in bed in his sleep

and screamed out.—Mr. Saunders having seen the

poor little fellow, made the order asked for.

Worship-street.

THE DANGERS OF THE STREETS.—George Nicker,

a cabdriver, living in St. Agatha-square,

Finsbury, was charged with having stolen a purse

containing 3s. 6d. the property of Agnes West,

from her person.—The prosecutor described her-

self as a corset maker, living in Princes-road,

Notting Hill, and she deposed that between 9

and 9.30 on Friday night she was in Old-street,

St. Luke's, and the prisoner addressed her. She

did not wish to have anything to say to him, and

she was a respectable woman, and she walked on.

She was carrying her purse in her hand, and the

prisoner, after looking at her and trying to force

her hand and ran off with it. She pursued him

crying "Stop thief," and he, turning round,

gave her a blow which knocked her down. A

constable, however, stopped the prisoner, and she

charged him.—The prisoner made a statement

utterly contradicting the woman's evidence. He

said that it was nearly two o'clock in the morn-

ing when he passed the woman, and that they had

been walking about together from the time he

came up until after the police had been called.

The prosecutor, however, very indignantly at this

statement, repeating that she was a respectable

woman, and saying that it was not true she

had met the prisoner in Clerkenwell-road and

walked about with him.—The

prisoner cross-examined the woman, who</

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

A large glass show case outside a shop in Liverpool fell on a lad and killed him.

Mr. C. Green has resigned the mastership of the Essex Hunt.

By a fire which occurred at Mandalay recently, nearly 200 houses were destroyed.

It is said that the monopoly of steam navigation in the Indian Archipelago by a Dutch company is injurious to Indian trade.

One of the most romantic spots in Brittany—the neighbourhood of Douarnez, Lenhan, and Lax—is being devastated by a small-pox epidemic.

The cold was so intense in the Corea a few weeks ago that coal oil was frozen and liquor bottles burst.

The number of persons rendered destitute by the Homan floods is now put officially at 1,800,000 souls.

Oppression and corruption in high places are said to have reduced Cuba to a state of misery and impoverishment.

A body of a child has been found in the playground of All Saints' School, Maidstone. The child had evidently been strangled.

A sheet of Manila paper, six miles in length and five feet in width, was made without a break at Athens (Gru.) paper mill.

Mr. Montagu Williams has intimated that he will not sit at the Greenwich and Woolwich Courts after the end of this week.

Ellen Stevens, of Smithfield, M., commands a phenomenally large family. He stands at the head of five generations, comprising 319 persons.

The Emperor of Austria has given 8,000 florins for his private purse towards the relief of the population suffering through the inundations in Galicia.

The rumour that the Maharajah Holkar has placed the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government for the purposes of national defence has been confirmed.

Lord G. Hamilton, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has promised to address a meeting at Derby on the 25th of May, in connection with the Midland Union of Conservative Associations.

The general committee of the Farmers' Alliance have decided to hold a public meeting immediately after Easter to discuss the new County Government Bill.

The United States Supreme Court has at last decided the "telephone case" by affirming the validity of the Bell telephone patents, three judges dissenting from the decision.

At a general assembly of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, Miss Edith Martineau and Messrs. Walter Crane, Arthur Melville, and A. E. Emille were elected associates.

Instructor-sergeant Curran, of the Southwell (Notts) Volunteers, has unexpectedly inherited a windfall of £20,000 by the death of an American relative.

Emma Lange, a sixteen-year-old girl of Chicago, stayed out late with objectionable company, and her father in consequence whipped her. She at once took a fatal dose of poison.

Japan has a unique thing in temperance associations. Its members are firmly pledged not to use even a drop of alcoholic liquor until all the waters of the earth change to the same drink.

The clerk of the Merchant Taylors' Company has written to say that the court of assistants sympathised with the desire to mitigate the evils of the sweating system, and they had referred the subject to the company's charity committee.

A fire broke out the other day in an apartment of an upper story of a house in New York, and the occupants jumped from the window into the street below. One of them was killed, and seven others were injured from their fall.

An inquest was held at Huddersfield relative to the death of a young man named Richard Fisher, who died from the effects of injuries received. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against John Mosley Swift, who was committed for trial on the coroner's warrant.

At the Bristol Assizes, in the action brought by Miss Mason against two doctors and the lady superior of a convent for removing her to a lunatic asylum, the jury this week returned a verdict for the defendants, and added that they believed the plaintiff was of unsound mind.

It is said there are few negroes in Richmond (U.S.) who can be induced to go near Libby Prison after nightfall. They have a tradition that the cellar of the old warehouse is a huge pit of human bones, and they believe that the spirits of the dead men stalk about at night.

At the inquest on the bodies of Edith Martha and Daisy Linder, the two infant children of Spence Tilley, who were found suffocated in a railway carriage at New Cross Station, the jury found that the children had been accidentally suffocated by their mother.

Herbertstown Fair was to have been held on Monday, and placards were published broadcast announcing it, but the attempt was an utter failure. The meeting was rigidly boycotted by the farmers of the district, in response to a whip that was sent round.

At Luton County Sessions, William Clark, of Tottenham, was charged with arson by setting fire to his own barn. It was alleged that when the outbreak was discovered he quietly stood by while several other people extinguished it. He was committed for trial.

The court of referees have refused to allow two petitioners, whose property was not scheduled, to appear against the Kensington-square improvement Bill, on the alleged ground of the probable depreciation of their property by reason of the removal of adjoining houses.

Messages from the Emperor Frederick were read this week in the German Reichstag and the Prussian Diet. His Majesty promises to scrupulously observe the Imperial constitution and the treaty rights of the individual States, and hopes with their co-operation to ensure the peace and welfare of the empire.

The Tadcaster magistrates have committed for trial at the next quarter sessions William Wiley, a farmer's son residing at Hazlewood, on a charge of having inflicted grievous bodily harm upon a farm labourer named Corcoran. It was alleged against the defendant that he used a hay-fork with such violence upon the plaintiff that for a long time his life was in danger.

At a special meeting of the Windsor Town Council, on Thursday, the award of the arbitrators in the case of the proposed purchase by the corporation of the Windsor and Eton Waterworks was produced. The sum awarded was £131,600. A committee was appointed to consider the best means of raising the money to carry out the purchase.

The Lord Mayor on Monday afternoon attended a meeting of the committee formed with the object of promoting the erection in the new cemetery at Brussels of a memorial to the British officers and men who fell at Waterloo, and who remain interred in Belgium. About £25,000 is required, and it was announced that the Prince of Wales had contributed 25 guineas to the fund.

Mark Van Boven has been remanded at the Marlborough-street Police Court charged with having stolen a quantity of jewellery, the property of Mr. Hutchinson, of the Rose and Crown, Leicester-square. The premises were broken into and the jewellery was stolen. Some time afterwards the prisoner was seen showing some of the stolen jewellery to persons in the bar of the house, and was given into custody.

Mr. Henry Wardroper, a comedian, was charged at the Lambeth Police Court with having assaulted Henry Piper, a solicitor's clerk. The prosecutor went to Sanger's Theatre, where the defendant was playing the part of Blue Beard in the pantomime, to serve a legal document on Wardroper, and he alleged that the defendant assaulted him. The summons was withdrawn.

the defendant having agreed to accept service of the document in question.

The Crown Prince William has been somewhat indisposed, owing to the anxiety and excitement of the past week.

Several Communistic meetings were held in Paris on Sunday in celebration of the 18th of March. At most of them the speakers denounced General Boulanger.

Denial is sent from Constantinople of the report that negotiations are proceeding between England and Turkey for the British evacuation of Egypt.

A correspondent telegraphs some further details of the effects of the earthquake in Yunnan. The large towns of Shihping and Kien-Shui have been destroyed, and 4,000 people killed. The shock continued intermittently for three weeks.

The avuncular relative is not revered as he ought to be in Canton. The Emperor has actually commanded all pawnbrokers to pay in advance 100 taels towards the Yellow River Relief Fund.

Fashionable Paris has created a new colour. It is a novel shade of chameleon red, a new and very vivid tint which has received the name of porphyre heart. A new and superb brocade for evening wear is made in this colour.

Rebellions and famines have wrought their work in China. Provinces once having a dense population have now a very thin one. The destruction of human beings during the last thirty years is estimated at many millions.

Mr. Justice Grantham charged the grand jury at the Westmoreland Assizes, held at Appleby, and congratulated the county on its freedom from crime. There were only two criminal cases for trial.

Dr. E. Fayer, of Portsmouth, suffered from sleeplessness. With the purpose of securing rest, he took small quantities of tincture of opium, changing this, however, a few days ago for morphia. The other morning he was found dead in his bed from an overdose of the latter drug.

Nearly a hundred of the Nez Perce Indians have died from the combined effects of black fever and the efforts of their medicine men. The latter treat the disease with hot steam under a blanket and a lip in the river, a treatment invariably attended with a fatal result.

If we are to credit what is stated in some American papers, drunkenness prevails in Maine to a most alarming extent. In the city of Portland everybody—no we are told—drinks, but they drink soberly.

Peter Sheldrake, a boy of 15, has been charged at Highgate Police Court with two burglaries at the residence of the Rev. R. Frayser, and stealing property therefrom. A duplicate relating to some of the articles stolen was found on the lad. He was remanded.

A committee of the French Chamber has voted in favour of "considering" M. de Lesseps' request to issue a lottery loan for the further sum of about £14,000,000 sterling, nominal. The Chamber will be asked to discuss the question before the Easter holidays.

The Reichsanzeiger officially states that the Empress Augusta has authorised Prince Bismarck to express to the German people, as well as to the nations, her deep sense of the sympathy manifested towards her in her great sorrow.

The Philadelphia Ledger gravely assures us that Mary Ludkin, of Portland, Me., whose death is reported at the age of 117, always vowed that when the "prince, who was afterwards William IV. of England, visited Quebec, she did his laundry work for him."

A Boston paper asserts that a newly-rich New York woman got from a dishonest sexton possession of an old tombstone sacred to the memory of some one of the same name as herself that was in an English graveyard, and now has it set in her library wall, with a fictitious pedigree, as a voucher for her aristocracy.

Berlin makes its own gas and sells it to the consumer at a low rate. But, in spite of the low price, the gas business yields considerably more than £200,000 a year to the city treasury. And that profit is realised after supplying all the streets and squares of the city with light by means of either gas, electricity, or oil.

Jacob Vaughn is an old man living in Amherst township, Minn. On January 7th, Andrew, his son, a man of 50, died; a daughter, Mrs. John Turner, followed in a fortnight; later on the father, Jacob, died; a week later his brother Nicholas followed; and now he is a widower by the death of his aged wife.

A Paris jeweller lost a magnificent pearl, valued at £500. A rag-picker at last brought the gem to the store in reply to the jeweller's advertisement. Three weeks before she had gathered up the contents in an ash-box in front of the shop, and when she came to sort them over she found the pearl.

The principal guest at the house dinner of the Midland Conservative Club, the other evening, was the newly-elected representative of Deptford, Mr. C. J. Darling, Q.C., M.P., to whom Mr. J. C. Lawrence, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Jeff. W.C.M., and several other members of the bar on circuit in Birmingham had also been invited.

In the Queen's Bench Division, Mr. E. D. Lewis asked to have his motion raising the question of the Home Secretary's right to prohibit meetings in Trafalgar-square heard by a court specially constituted of three judges. Justices Manisty and Hawkins declined to grant the application, but expressed their willingness to hear the rule nisi.

While the Emperor Frederick was Crown Prince his income was, it is said, under £10,000 a year, and had the Empress seen her husband die before his father she could never have enjoyed more than about half that sum. The Emperor now, it is said, comes into the very large accumulated fortune of the Hohenzollerns, and is a rich man, even among monarchs.

The new marriage law negotiated by Spain with the Vatican enforces all the rules of ecclesiastical law in marriages between Roman Catholics. The intervention of the civil authorities at the religious ceremony is only allowed for the purpose of registering the contract, and civil marriage is tolerated only in the case of Spaniards who are not Roman Catholics.

Reports of the disastrous effects of the inclement weather state that flocks and herds have been suffering and some birds dying in large numbers. In the Wold districts of East Yorkshire all traffic on numerous highways was suspended. The snow was breast high, and carriers, travelling tradesmen, and workmen had to leave their vehicles at farmhouses or village inns until a thaw commenced.

The average stock of paid notes for five years in the Bank of England is about 77,745,000 in number, and they fill 13,300 boxes, which, if placed side by side, would reach two and one-third miles. If the notes were placed in a pile, they would reach to a height of five and two-third miles; or, if joined end to end, would form a ribbon 12,435 miles long. The weight of the above number of notes is over ninety and two-third tons.

M. Cambier, the local director, and M. Exelbirt, the engineer of the Odessa Tramway Company, a Belgian concern, have each been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a compensation of 60,000 roubles, for a fatal accident which occurred on the company's steam tram line last autumn, and which resulted in the death of a boy, the son of an Odessa architect. The driver, a Russian, was acquitted.

A proclamation by the Emperor Frederick to the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, published at Strasbourg, says he is determined to preserve the rights of the empire over those German territories. By means of an impartial administrative and judicial system, he will ensure the maintenance of justice and a benevolent but firm government the union of Alsace-Lorraine with the

German empire will again, he says, become as intimate as it was in other times.

The death-rate per 1,000 in London last week was 19.5, and was lower than in any previous week of this year.

An Amityville (L.I.) lady, who is credited with 35 years of existence, has used a boy of 14 for support, on the ground that he is her husband.

Mr. T. E. Harrison, engineer-in-chief to the North-Eastern Railway Company, died suddenly at Newcastle on Tuesday.

The family mansion of the late Lord Lonsdale at St. Ann's, Barnes, has now been secured as the summer residence of the Lyric Club.

The Committee of the Privy Council has reported in favour of the division of the district of Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, coroner for the Eastern Division of Middlesex.

Owing to small-pox breaking out in Kautaford Gaol, the Home Office has ordered the prisoners in the Macleodfield district to be sent to Manchester, Nottingham, and Stafford.

At Venice, in the course of some operations in the Piazza San Marco, some very ancient walls were discovered, along with a superb block of Grecian marble and a number of defaced coins.

A number of sheep suddenly fell dead on a farm near Worthing. Examination showed that death had resulted from poisoning caused by the cattle browsing on the sprigs of yew trees.

Mrs. Smith, no resident in Payne-road, Row, last week gave birth to three female children, and this week has received the Queen's bounty of £1.

The Scandinavian Sailors' Home in the East-end was this week visited by the Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark.

The State apartments at Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Monday next, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays (Good Friday excepted).

Mr. James Tyson, of Queensland, is said to be worth six millions of money. But the shabbiness of his apparel has earned for him the title of "the Diva who looks like Lazarus."

William Johnson, a coloured pauper in the poor-house in Williams county, Tennessee, set the building on fire. He and Don Shannon, a coloured woman, perished in the flames.

Bailie Simons, of Glasgow, is the first Jew who has held that office in Scotland. His Glasgow co-believers have presented him with an address and casket in celebration of the fact.

The town council of Blackburn has voted £3,000 to be used for reception purposes on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales on May 9th.

Covent Garden Market now possesses a club, chiefly for the accommodation of salesmen in the market and growers and senders of produce from the country.

Lord Coleridge suggests that where a previous conviction against a prisoner has to be proved, some person who has had the prisoner actually under his care in jail should be present to prove it.

The revenue from the 1st April to the 17th inst. amounted to £35,699,044, as compared with £37,115,365 in the corresponding period of the last financial year, and the expenditure to £30,496,350 as against £33,428,037.

The Rev. P. K. Phipps Braithwaite, M.A., vicar of St. Luke's, Jersey, has been appointed to the deanery of Jersey and the living of St. Helier, rendered vacant by the death of the Very Rev. William Corbet Le Breton, M.A.

Louis Richter, of Evansville, Indiana, fell in love with his cousin, Louisa Smith. She did not reciprocate his affection, and it is thought that this unbalanced his mind. The other morning he shot and killed her, and then committed suicide.

Whilst Mr. Joseph Giddons, a gentleman between 30 and 40 years of age, was taking an active part in the festivities connected with the wedding of his niece at Sheffield, he suddenly became ill and died in a few hours.

Prince George of Wales is entitled to the freedom of the Mercers' Company by patrimony. He formally took it up this week. The freedom was presented in an elegant gold casket, bearing a model of the prince's ship, the Dreadnought.

A man named Fecky—who had been committed for trial for attempting to murder his wife at Millom, Cumberland—was being removed to Carlisle Gaol, when he had an epileptic fit en route, and died almost immediately.

Two small dwelling-houses at Maldon, Essex, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Two young children were suffocated, and in attempting to rescue them their brother, aged 14 years, was burnt to a cinder, while the father was badly injured.

The Birmingham town council have decided to confer on Mr. Chamberlain on the 25th inst. the honorary freedom of the borough, in appreciation of his successful work in connection with the fisheries treaties and his eminent services to the borough of Birmingham.

The Dean of Westminster presided this week over a meeting in Westminster Great School-room to inaugurate a school mission. The Earl of Devon, Lord Staunton, Sir John Lubbock, and many others were present, and a committee was appointed to carry out the work.

An urgent motion has been brought forward in the German Reichstag requesting the Imperial Chancellor to introduce a bill next session for the erection of a monument to the late Emperor William. The proposal was approved of unanimously.

George Platt, a Lymington youth, had been drinking heavily, and was thus afflicted with delirium tremens. His mother, discovering he had no home, went to seek him. She was distracted to find his clothes at the mill-dam side. His body was afterwards recovered from the water.

Everybody who has visited Paris must have noticed the bakers' carts marked "Boulangerie Viennoise Zang" passing through the streets. Count Zang, the founder of the establishment in the Rue de Richelieu, has just died in Vienna, leaving a fortune of 40,000,000frs.

Some men were engaged in moving a large iron safe at a jeweller's warehouse at Birmingham, when it accidentally fell, and crushed two of the men underneath. One was so fearfully injured that he died almost immediately, and the other is not expected to recover.

The Birmingham town council, in view of the excessive railway freights to which Midland counties manufacturers are now subjected, desire improved water communication with the sea-board or reduced railway rates, and have instructed a committee to apply to Parliament for powers with these objects in view.

So fearful have become the rabbit ravages in New South Wales, and so desperate the necessity for extermination, that squatters are, so a Sydney paper says, giving £50 a piece for diseased rabbits. They, of course, turn them out. One diseased rabbit provider has sold over £1,000 worth in a few months.

A meeting of the metropolitan division of the National Union was held at the Constitutional Club on Tuesday night. Mr. Seager-Hunt was re-elected chairman, and Sir A. K. Rollit, M.P., vice-chairman. Sir R. N. Fowler, M.P., was elected treasurer, and Messrs. R. A. Germaine and J. C. Hurst, hon. sec.

A St. Petersburg correspondent states that the effusive display of sympathy by Russia towards Germany is not having the slightest effect upon the Russianising policy in the Baltic provinces; and that the Russian Government has even gone so far as to order that after this year the Baltic Germans are to read the Bible in Russ, the use of Bibles in the German language being prohibited.

The laso has, we are told by an American correspondent, been adopted by a gang of robbers in Paris. They assume the step and manner of policemen, and ply their nefarious business exclusively in the open air. The laso is used with such dexterity, that the traveller is unable to raise an

alarm and is thus robbed of everything of value, with comparative ease.

Lord Randolph Churchill has been elected chairman of the Select Committee on the Army Estimates.

An examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place on the 27th of June and following days.

The annual conference of the National Sea Fisheries Protection Association has been held during the week.

Sir John Sbright has passed his public examination in bankruptcy. He attributed his insolvency mainly to the great depreciation in the value of landed property.

Dr. Frank Wilson, of Paisley, whilst suffering from a cut hand, performed an operation which resulted in his contracting blood-poisoning. His death is now announced.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, M. de Cassagnac expressed his belief that the Government had deprived General Boulanger of his command at the request of Germany.

Floods caused by the rapid melting of the snow are reported from the continent. The overflow in Hungary continues, causing widespread inundations.

The Court of Common Council have just made a donation of twenty-five guineas to the Parkes Museum, Margaret-street, W., to aid in its work of practical teaching and demonstrating sanitary science.

The Prussian Minister of Justice states that there has been no question of a Regency before the Government. Telegrams from Berlin state that the physical vigour of the Emperor surprises those who saw him a few weeks ago.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside at the festival dinner, to be held at the Hotel Metropole, on Thursday, April 19th, in aid of the funds of the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, Margate.

As the result of further proceedings in connection with the French decorations scandal, the Paris Correctional Tribunal have sentenced General Caffarelli to a fine of 3,000 francs, and Madame Limousin to six months' imprisonment.

The Emperor of Austria, in order to give the infantry, as the principal arm of the Imperial forces, a proof of his special care, has created the post of inspector-general of infantry, and appointed the Crown Prince Rudolph to fill it.

The Vienna journals published articles on Tuesday ridiculing the ideas of those Russian papers which, in referring to the Emperor Frederick's proclamation, predict that the dissolution of the Austro-German alliance is at hand.

The new screw sloop Melita, which has been building at Malta, was launched there on Tuesday in presence of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and their family, Princess Louise of Battenberg, the Marquis of Lorne, the Governor of Malta, and a large company.

Mr. Justice Manisty stated at the Westmoreland Assizes this week, at Appleby, that the sanitary arrangement of the judge's lodgings was disgraceful, and it was a marvel no serious epidemic had arisen from the bad smells. There was no proper sewer trap, and the ventilation was abominable.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, responded to the toast of the Navy at the dinner of the Institution of Naval Architects. He said he had endeavoured to prevent the framers of naval estimates being influenced by panic or parsimony.

The Canadian Government is about to present a bill to Parliament covering clause 16 of the Merchandise Marks Act, prohibiting the importation of goods fraudulently marked, and other provisions of the Imperial Act, which have been Canadian law since 1872.

Thomas Dimmock and James Bignall, plate-layers, were clearing the snow away from the points at Kilburn Station, when Dimmock, who it is supposed became deaf because of the intense cold, was knocked down by a goods train proceeding towards Chalk Farm and killed instantly, his head and right leg being cut off.

In the presence of President Carnot, all the French Ministers, the diplomatic body, a large number of political and literary notabilities, and a great concourse of the general public, the funeral obsequies of the late Senator Carnot, father of the President, was celebrated at Paris on Tuesday.

In the Queen's Bench Division, a gunmaker and teacher of shooting named Churchill sued the Great Eastern Railway Company for damages for personal injuries sustained while travelling on the defendants' line. The plaintiff had stepped out of a railway carriage, and there being no footboard, he had fallen between the carriage and the platform. He was awarded £146 damages.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, Louis Ludin, formerly of the United Club, Whitefield-street, was summoned for retailing liquors and tobacco at that place without a license. He was ordered to pay penalties amounting to £140. Penalties to a similar amount were imposed on William Medam, of the New Oxford Club, for a like offence.

The Prince of Wales, who arrived in London on Tuesday morning from Berlin, went to Windsor in the afternoon, accompanied by General von Loen, special envoy from the Emperor Frederick, who conveyed a message to the Queen announcing the Emperor's accession. The Prince of Wales bore a special message from Empress Victoria to her Majesty.

The Torquay magistrates have heard some cases of wilfully obstructing the police while a Salvation Army band were being conveyed to prison. One case was dismissed, but in another a young man named Stevens was fined 20s., or fourteen days' imprisonment, for seizing a horse's head, the animal being attached to the omnibus containing the fifteen prisoners on their way to the railway station in charge of the police.

At the Southwark Police Court, John Roberts and Frederick Wright were remanded on the charge of having stolen four diamond rings and a pin, valued at £30 from a gentleman. The prosecutor was seized with a fit in the street, and a person whom he cannot identify accompanied him home. Subsequently the property in question was missed, and the prisoners having been arrested on suspicion, the rings were found on one of them.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, addressing a Primrose League meeting at Whitechapel on Wednesday night, referred to the Local Government Bill, and asked what would have been the use of dealing with such a question in a half-hearted way. He held that it was only just to confer upon ratepayers in large towns, and said the watchwords of the Conservative party should be, "Trust in the people."

The Off-licences Association held its first annual dinner this week at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. Charles Gold took the chair, and was supported by Mr. R. Gent-Davis, M.P., and Mr. Blundell Maple, M.P. Mr. Gent-Davis, in responding to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," referred to the Local Government Bill, and announced his intention of moving, when the measure got into committee, an amendment calling for legislation with reference to bogus clubs.

Mr. Blundell Maple, M.P., also responded to the toast.

Lord Hartington, speaking at Carlisle on Wednesday, said that the Liberal Unionists had nothing to regret in having maintained the present Government in office because that Government had maintained our foreign relations with dignity, had put an end to obstruction in the House of Commons, and had now proposed a long-promised measure which would give local government to the English counties. The latter scheme would save Parliament a great deal of work. It was a reasonable home rule measure, and he had no objection to a similar extension of local self-government to Ireland, so long as it was compatible with the continuance of one

Government and one Parliament for the United Kingdom.

President Carnot has decided upon making a tour through the north of France.

The export of German cloth to Italy is decreasing on account of competition from England.

The Corporation of London on Thursday voted £500 to the Mansion House Waterloo Memorial Fund.

The emigration season from Ireland to America has opened. Four liners sailed on Thursday with 310 souls.

Pat Morley was at work in the Tyldesley Pit, Bolton, when a fall of the roof took place, and he was crushed to death.

The banquet to Mr. Chamberlain at the Birmingham Town Hall, on the 18th inst., will be attended by his colleagues, Mr. Bright.

Brattleborough, Vt., cleared \$2,700 during the past five years by the sale of liquor at its town agency. Over \$19,000 worth of liquor was sold.

Sir Henry James was entertained by the members of the Liberal Union Club at dinner on Tuesday evening.

Inquiries that have been made tend to show that about a third of China, northward of the Yellow River, is suffering from more or less acute distress.

At the Guildhall, on Thursday, John Amos, a dealer, living near Sudbury, Suffolk, was fined £20, and two guineas costs, for sending meat unfit for human food to the London market.

The governors of Queen Anne's Bounty have selected eighty-three benefices for augmentation, the total amount of the grants promised being £20,000.

The City Fathers of Leavenworth, Kansas, have adopted an ordinance making it necessary to obtain a \$500 licence for practising Christian science, or faith cure.

The Government of China has lately been supplied with a plant capable of manufacturing ten million bricks, roofing and flooring tiles per annum.

A naphtha reservoir is to be constructed in the harbour of Odessa, at a cost of two and a half million roubles. It will have a projecting sea wall 1,200 yards in extent.

The Princess Christian on Wednesday distributed prizes at the Albert Institute, Windsor, to the students in the Art and Science Department.

The exhibition of her Majesty's jubilee presents, which has been held at Bethnal Green Museum since January, will be closed on Thursday evening, the 5th of April.

The Rev. Mr. Horsley secretary of the Waifs Society, 33, Charing Cross, has offered to take charge of the boy said to have been ill-treated by a mother, Teresa Smith, who was charged at the Thames Police Court.

At Bow-street Police Court, Police-constable David Poole, E. 324, was fined £5 for assaulting Annie F. Hancock, and ordered to pay 14s. 6d. for damage done to her jacket on the 9th inst. Notice of appeal was given.

It was rumoured a few days since that a threatening letter had been sent

THE "IRISH FLAG" IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Hewitt, mayor of New York, in a letter to the board of aldermen, defending his action in not allowing the Irish flag to be hoisted on the city hall on St. Patrick's Day, disclaims any unfriendly feeling towards the Irish struggle for Home Rule, and states that he refused to allow the flag to be raised merely because he will not permit any but the United States flag to fly over the city hall. Mr. Hewitt adds that he has done the same thing before in the case of other nationalities. The charter of the city does not know or recognize any other than American citizens, who are all under one flag, and hence over them should float only the flag of the country to which they belong. The letter proceeds by giving statistics showing the condition of the population of the city in reference to the facts of which serves to show why the foreign vote, and to prove that the danger line is reached, when it must be decided whether American or foreign ideas are to rule New York. —*Review.*

"IN THE SWIM."

BY A CITY SHARK.

Taking the bad weather into account, prices have shown considerable buoyancy, especially in the foreign department. It is truly remarkable that the death of the Emperor William appears to have cleared the air instead of producing the opposite effect, as most people anticipated. Another noteworthy fact is that his successor seems to be rather gaining than losing ground in his desperate struggle for life since the cares of empire fall upon him. I greatly fear that the signs of improvement will prove deceptive; while there is life there is hope, however; the sufferer has a magnificent constitution to back the efforts of the most distinguished specialists in Europe, and this combination may pull him through after all. But for my own part I shall have little inclination to dabble in international securities until the upshot of this tragic affair is revealed. My inclinations point more and more to the better sorts of South American bonds as about the most promising, both for investment and speculation. Uruguay, Argentina, Chilean, Brazilian, and Cedula now find favour with men who, a little time ago, set most of them down as rank rubbish. Of these, Chilean and Brazilian are the best for those investors who care more for safety than for high interest. Argentine Five comes next, and then perhaps, Cedula; finally, in Uruguay, we have a discredited security which yields a handsome rate of interest and also bids fair to increase considerably in capital value. For some time to come the bonds will probably fluctuate between 70 and 75, owing to the realization of profits by those who were so lucky as to get in before the late rise took place. But, depend upon it, that before Messrs. Baring introduce the new loan the market will be strengthened by steady buying. American railways are so disappointing that I shall have nothing more to say to them until Wall-street recovers confidence. At present, that seems as far off as ever; the "bears" are still masters of the situation, it is clear, and prices rise or fall just as they ordain. There has been a slight reaction in English and Indian Government securities and railway debentures, but nothing to speak of; it was to be expected that prices would recede as soon as operators for the time being, therefore, there is little to be done in this department. I expect, however, that another "boom" will take place should Mr. Goschen's bait to Consul holders prove sufficiently attractive. Judging from the almost universal favour with which the conversion scheme has been received, I make very little doubt all the great holders of Three per Cent. will avail themselves of the offer, leaving only a few little people to be paid off at par. Should this occur, there will be a general upward movement in all securities paying from 3 to 3½ per cent.; and since Indian Three are guaranteed by redemption for about sixty years, I confidently look to see them quoted above par before midsummer. Should they recede any farther, therefore, I counsel buying; even at the present quotation, they are worth looking at.

INSIDE.—Some jobber might possibly offer you a price; there is no regular market for the shares, which have very little value, the prospect of a dividend being exceedingly remote.

WISDOM.—You must use your own discretion. One stock is as likely to rise as the other; both are equally safe. **BEWARE.**—Very risky, I should say; it is the exact reverse of sound. **J. S. L.**—My opinion of the concern is that those who put their money into it are the reverse of sound. **J. S. L.**—The fact is, the share in Indian currency are affected by the rate of exchange, diminishing or increasing as it falls or rises. I cannot give you the exact quotation, having no record by me.

MISPLACES.—I have no special knowledge of the concern you mention.

E. F. T.—I should sell the Tanke rails and gold shares, and keep the rollers. The dividend will be sent to you, I presume, in ordinary course if you are registered as a shareholder.

The London Printing and Stationery Trades

Cricket Association gave a smoking concert at the

at the Oriental Restaurant, Blackfriars, on Monday

last. Mr. J. A. Causton occupied the chair, and

Mr. E. Baldwin the vice. The concert was very

well attended, and great praise is due to the

secretary, Mr. T. Ward, and the many gentlemen

who gave their services.

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and other useful information.

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"HINTS TO SPECULATORS" (45 pages),

giving a mass of information, and containing highest and lowest

prices of all stocks, together with dividends paid for the

past year. Also a complete list of the Free options.

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Correspondence invited.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-

wide fame as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE,

PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent

cure of Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Hysterical

Drears, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional

and Nervous Disorders of the System, dependent upon the

Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dropsy, Nerve and Heart Disease,

Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints,

Cures all Disorders of the Blood, and kindred affections,

Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite,

Cures Consumption and General Debility,

Checks all Wasting of the Vital Force.

From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous

Debility and all other diseases is immediate and permanent, all

the miserable feelings and distressing symptoms disappearing

with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY, HAMPSHIRE, LONDON, N.W.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

A Mysterious Murder.

About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, Pat Irvine, a farmer, the employ of Mr. John Beattie, merchant, Falcarragh, county Donegal, while in a store-room on the latter's premises was mysteriously shot in the head. He never regained consciousness, and died from his injuries shortly afterwards. Beattie, who, it is understood, was not on very good terms with the deceased, is under arrest.

THE ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST MR. BRADLAUGH.

In the Queen's Bench Division this week, before Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Hawkins, in connection with the libel case of Peter v. Bradlaugh, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., and the present motion was to commit Mr. Alison, the editor of the *St. Stephen's Review*, for certain comments made upon the action in that paper, which were calculated to prejudice the trial, and which constituted, he contended, a gross contempt of court. The action was one for libel brought by Mr. Samuel Peters against Mr. Bradlaugh. It was originally commenced in the Mayor's Court, but was removed by certiorari into this court on the application of the defendant. An appeal was made against the order, but was refused. The statement of claim had been delivered, as was also the statement of defence, and issue had been joined. Before the statement of defence was delivered on the 25th February last, an application was pending before Master Manley Smith for an extension of time on behalf of the defendant, and on the same day some paragraphs appeared in the *St. Stephen's Review* commenting upon the application. These paragraphs were obviously insincere in his efforts to bring Lord Salisbury's accusation against himself to the cognisance of the House and the public, because this scheme would raise the identical issue he clamoured for—namely, whether he committed perjury or not with regard to his assertion as to a cheque, which he said Lord Salisbury had given.—Mr. H. D. Greene, Q.C., who, with Mr. A. H. Spokes, appeared for Mr. Alison, said the paragraphs were not written maliciously or with any intention to influence the trial. He also argued that, without authorities, he did not constitute a contempt of court.—Their lordships said they should have to adjourn the case, but they were of opinion, subject to argument, that this was an interference with the due administration of justice. The case would come on when they next sat together, and if Mr. Greene wished first to argue the point they would hear him, but they suggested he should take another course.

EASTER HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

Despite the unfavourable nature of the weather for anything like holiday-making, most of the railway companies, with their usual enterprise, are making arrangements, in hopes of an improvement during the week, for the public to take advantage of the first great holiday of the year, and announcements are made of the accustomed and much appreciated cheap trips, seaside excursions, &c.

The Great Western Company will issue tickets for their West-end and City offices during the coming week, as well as at Paddington and other stations. Tickets obtained in London on any day from March 26th to 31st will be available for use on either of those days. Cheap tickets at special low fares, and available from London to the Yeovil and Weymouth district, and to the principal stations in the West of England. A fast excursion train will leave Paddington on Thursday for Exeter and Plymouth. Excursions will also be run to Leamington, Chester, Worcester, Malvern, Oxford, Gloucester, Bristol, and other stations on the system. The newspaper train leaving Paddington at 5.30 a.m. will run on Good Friday as usual as far as Oxford, Exeter, and Swansea.

The Great Eastern Company announce fortnightly and Friday or Saturday to Tuesday tickets to Yarmouth, Cromer, Harwich, and other east coast seaside resorts, as well as cheap day trips on Easter Monday to Clacton-on-Sea, Walton and Harwich, Yarmouth, Cambridge, &c.; on Good Friday and Easter Monday to Broxbourne and Rye House, and every day during the week to Chingford, Woodford, &c. On Easter Monday there will be special trains to Epping Forest every ten minutes, and other excursions are also notified.

The South-Eastern Company extend the usual time of their return tickets over ten miles as is customary at holiday times, and will also run a number of trips to the seaside at reduced fares. On Good Friday and Easter Monday there will be cheap trips to Ashford, Canterbury, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, Folkestone, Dover, Hastings, &c., and on Easter Sunday to Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, &c. Special trains will also be run to Blackheath, Greenwich, Kew, &c., and cheap trips to Paris are announced, via Folkestone and Boulogne or Dover and Calais.

On the London and Brighton line numerous cheap trips and excursions are notified. On Good Friday and Easter Sunday to Hastings, St. Leonards, and Eastbourne, Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight; and from Good Friday to Easter Tuesday (each day) to Brighton and Worthing; while cheap Saturday to Tuesday trips are arranged for Brighton, Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, &c., and special arrangements are announced for the Volunteer review at Eastbourne, on Easter Monday, as well as for the entertainment at the Crystal Palace.

The London and North-Western Company announce cheap excursions, commencing on Thursday to the various places on their system, including the Midlands, Liverpool, Chester, North Wales, Hereford, Carlisle, and the Lake District.

There will be a great sacred concert at the Crystal Palace on Good Friday, at half past three. The vocalists announced are Madame Nordica, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Henry Piercy, Mr. Barrington Foot, also the Crystal Palace choir, the Crystal Palace orchestral band, and the company's military band. Mr. August Mann will conduct. Promenade music during the evening by the band of the Grenadier Guards; conductor, Lieutenant Dan Godfrey. A great programme has been arranged for Easter Monday, including a new burlesque perversion of Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama, entitled "Too Lovely Black-eyed Susan," produced under the direction of Oscar Barrett.

"MEDICAL SPECIALISTS" IN TROUBLE.

An extraordinary case is occupying the attention of the Manchester magistrates. Five men, who have called themselves "medical specialists," and appear to have done a most extensive business of what is known as the "quack" sort, were charged with conspiring to defraud. The men, whose names were Chadwick, Wilson, Kay, Shires, and Thomas, so far from being properly qualified medical men, were, the prosecution stated, betting men, clerks, and bill-posters, and occupied cellars and offices at various addresses. They forwarded to agents in various towns quack books, and despatched parcels of medicine and so forth to patients. The business seems to have been very large, and no fewer than twenty-seven witnesses—who have been treated by them, and believe themselves to have been swindled—have

been examined.

THE SUICIDE OF A SCHOOL BOARD

TEACHER.

At the meeting of the London School Board on Thursday, at the office, Victoria Embankment, the Rev. J. Diggle presiding, the question of the recent painful suicide of Mr. Silverlock, one of the board's teachers, was introduced by Mr. Phillips. He asked the chairman of the School Management Committee, did not Mr. Silverlock, as a student and teacher?—Mr. Diggle: I have to reply to that question that I presume the testimonials were satisfactory to the School Management Committee at the date when he was appointed.—Mr. Phillips: Did not his class pass a good examination?—Mr. Diggle: That is a question that ought to be addressed to the examiners of his class.—Mr. Phillips: Was not his certificate refused?—Mr. Diggle: The inspector, solely because he said the boys by asking questions ought to be addressed to Mr. Diggle.—Mr. Phillips: Did not the managers to whom the matter was referred by the School Management Committee strongly recommended, supported by the head master that Mr. Silverlock should have another year's trial, to enable him to get his parchment?—Mr. Diggle: The facts in the question do not accurately represent the case.—Mr. Phillips: It was also known that his sister was laid up with rheumatic fever, and that he was the sole support of an aged father?—Mr. Diggle: We have no knowledge of these facts.—Mr. Phillips: Did the school management committee, in the face of this recommendation of head master and managers, come to the harsh conclusion that Mr. Silverlock must resign?—Mr. Diggle: I think I shall consult the dignity of the School Management Committee by declining to answer the question, which would assume that the committee would do anything that would induce one of their servants to commit suicide.

ALLEGED CHILD MURDER.

Mr. A. Braxton Hicks, the deputy City coroner, held an inquiry on Thursday at the City Mortuary, Golden-lane, respecting the death of a male child unknown, whose body was discovered wrapped in a parcel under the seat of a second-class carriage at Broad-street Station.—William Gregory, carriage examiner, in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway Company, stated that on Saturday morning last he was examining some empty carriages that had just arrived from Willesden, when he found a parcel lying under the seat. On handing the parcel to the inspector it was found to contain the body of a child, which was subsequently handed over to the police.—Mr. Thomas R. Fendick, surgeon, of 55, Fore-street, deposed to examining the body, which he found to be that of a newly-born child. It was fully developed, and the neck was found to be tightly bound. He believed that the child had been born three or four days, but he could not say it had lived that time. From further examination he was of opinion that the child had had an existence and had fully breathed, but whether it had lived separate from its mother he, of course, could not swear. Death was due to strangulation, and there was no apparent reason why the child should not have lived but for that strangulation.—The coroner pointed out that there was no evidence that the child had had a existence, and the jury returned an open verdict.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Manchester Royal Exchange on Thursday, the chairman, Mr. J. Jardine, congratulated them on the improvement of trade during the past year. The consumption of cotton had increased 3 per cent.

At a meeting of the Windsor Town Council on Thursday, it was decided to confer the honorary freedom of the Royal borough on Prince Christian Victor, eldest son of Prince and Princess Christian, upon his coming of age next month.

SYMPTOMS.

If your vital forces are depressed, if you have a feeling of general lassitude, if you are unable to do your usual work, if you have night sweats, are short of breath on every slight effort, and experience feelings of melancholy, depression, and if you are suffering from GENERAL DEBILITY, and HOP BITTERS will REMOVE IT ALL.

If you have a sense of weight or fullness in the stomach, a changeable appetite, sometimes voracious, but generally feeble, a morbid craving, low spirits after a full meal, with severe pain for some hours after, with frequent vomiting, and fluttering at the pit of the stomach, and a soreness over it, headache, or some of these symptoms, you are suffering from DYSPEPSIA, which HOP BITTERS will PERMANENTLY CURE.

If you have weakness in the loins, with frequent pain in the back, with frequent pain in the chest, with frequent pain in the side, with frequent pain in the arm, with frequent pain in the leg, with frequent pain in the foot, with frequent pain in the hand, with frequent pain in the head, with frequent pain in the eye, with frequent pain in the ear, with frequent pain in the nose, with frequent pain in the throat, with frequent pain in the tongue, with frequent pain in the lips, with frequent pain in the teeth, with frequent pain in the jaw, with frequent pain in the neck, with frequent pain in the shoulder, with frequent pain in the elbow, with frequent pain in the wrist, with frequent pain in the hand, with frequent pain in the foot, with frequent pain in the leg, with frequent pain in the arm, with frequent pain in the chest, with frequent pain in the back, with frequent pain in the loins, with frequent pain in the hips, with frequent pain in the knees, with frequent pain in the 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 Which require neither confinement nor alteration of diet.
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EADE'S MR. FRANK WRIGHT, the Medician.
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EADE'S Dear Sir,-I have, February 12th, 1887,
EADE'S suffered from the gout for the great
EADE'S five years. As there are so many actors
EADE'S suffering from this terrible scourge, I
EADE'S write this for their benefit and the
EADE'S public at large. Your Pills will keep
EADE'S off any access of it if taken at the
EADE'S first twinge, as prescribed, and if after
EADE'S the disease has set in will cure in two
EADE'S or three days. As I have been the victim
EADE'S of going on the stage without my wig
EADE'S then neglecting to have a bottle of
EADE'S your really wonderful Pills about me.
EADE'S Yours faithfully,
EADE'S FRANK WRIGHT, Comedian.
EADE'S Mr. G. Eade.
EADE'S Do not be persuaded to take any other
EADE'S Pills for the above distressing painful
EADE'S disorder, as EADE'S have been
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 Has cured hundreds of cases of Epithelioma or Cancer of
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 We know the gentlemen who own and control the Swift
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 HENRY D. McDONNELL, Governor of Ga.
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 J. H. FORTNER, President, Merchants' Bank.
 L. Q. C. LAMAR, Secretary Interior, U.S.A.
 JOSEPH E. SNOWS, Senator, U.S.A.
 Atlanta, Ga., U.S.A., October 12th, 1887.
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 Mrs. SARAH POWELL, 35, Russell-street, Hyde-road, West
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 I tried every method and many remedies without being relieved.
 Until I gave Swift's Specific a thorough trial. I saw new rid of
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